

Grant Agreement Number:  
**689325**  
Project acronym:  
**SPACE2ID**  
Project full title:  
**Space Clusters International Industrial Diversification**

## Deliverable 4.2

### International Space2ID targets

Organisation name of lead participant for this deliverable:

**Corallia**

**Special Public Version**

Project co-funded by COSME, the EU programme for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises		
Dissemination level		
PU	Public	
PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
RE	Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)	
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	x

## 1 ANALYSIS OF GLOBAL MARKETS

Building on top of the initial input of the MELCA clusters regarding potential target countries and markets, both the Space and the MELCA clusters of the consortium jointly identified the following list of countries with interest for the internationalisation plan of the clusters' members:

- **Latin America:** Chile, Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina
- **South-East Asia:** Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines
- **Africa:** Nigeria, Morocco, South Africa, Kenya, Algeria, Congo
- **East Asia:** Taiwan, Hong Kong, China, Japan, South Korea
- **Oceania:** Australia, New Zealand
- **Middle East:** United Arab Emirates, Iran, Turkey, Egypt, Saudi Arabia
- **Other:** Canada, USA, India, Russia, Pakistan

Of these 34 countries, the cluster management teams decided in a plenary meeting to focus on the following 15 countries for further analysis.

- **East Asia:** China, Taiwan, Hong Kong
- **Middle East:** United Arab Emirates, Iran
- **North America:** Canada, USA
- **Latin America:** Colombia, Chile
- **South-East Asia:** Singapore, Indonesia
- **Africa:** Morocco, South Africa, Nigeria
- **Oceania:** Australia

The purpose of the analysis hereafter is to have enough information for the selection of the final list of countries on which *SPACE4GLOBE* will focus its internationalisation activities in the following 3 years. For each and every country, the information presented is about:

- **Geography, Topography, Population distribution, Climate, Natural hazards, Environmental issues**
- **Economic situation and macroeconomic panorama**
- **Space Sector**
- **MELCA related information**
- **Expression of interest** (from all the MELCA clusters using a 3-stars system)

## 1.1 EAST ASIA

### 1.1.1 China

																							
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<b>Geography</b>																							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Geography - note:</b> world's fourth largest country (after Russia, Canada, and US) and largest country situated entirely in Asia; Mount Everest on the border with Nepal is the world's tallest peak</li> <li>• <b>Climate:</b> extremely diverse; tropical in south to subarctic in north</li> <li>• <b>Terrain:</b> mostly mountains, high plateaus, deserts in west; plains, deltas, and hills in east</li> <li>• <b>Elevation:</b> mean elevation 1,840m, elevation extremes: lowest point: Turpan Pendi -154m, highest: Mount Everest 8,850 m (highest peak in Asia and highest point on earth above sea level)</li> <li>• <b>Natural resources:</b> coal, iron ore, petroleum, natural gas, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, rare earth elements, uranium, hydropower potential (world's largest), arable land</li> <li>• <b>Natural hazards:</b> frequent typhoons (about five per year along southern and eastern coasts); damaging floods; tsunamis; earthquakes; droughts; land subsidence; volcanism: China contains some historically active volcanoes including Changbaishan (also known as Baitoushan, Baegdu, or P'aektu-san), Hainan Dao, and Kunlun although most have been relatively inactive in recent centuries</li> <li>• <b>Environmental issues:</b> air pollution (greenhouse gases, sulfur dioxide particulates) from reliance on coal produces acid rain; China is the world's largest single emitter of carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels; water shortages, particularly in the north; water pollution from untreated wastes; deforestation; estimated loss of one-fifth of agricultural land since 1949 to soil erosion and economic development; desertification; trade in endangered species</li> </ul>																							
<b>Economic &amp; Political Situation</b>																							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measured on a purchasing power parity (PPP) basis that adjusts for price differences, China in 2015 stood as the largest economy in the world, surpassing the US in 2014 for the first time in modern history. Still, China's per capita income is below the world average.</li> <li>• After keeping its currency tightly linked to the US dollar for years, China in July 2005 moved to an exchange rate system that references a basket of currencies. From mid-2005 to late 2008, cumulative appreciation of the renminbi against the US dollar was more than 20%, but the exchange rate remained virtually pegged to the dollar from the onset of the global financial crisis until June 2010, when Beijing allowed resumption of a gradual appreciation. In 2015, the People's Bank of China announced it would continue to carefully push for full convertibility of the renminbi after the currency was accepted as part of the IMF's special drawing rights basket.</li> <li>• The Chinese Government faces numerous economic challenges including: (a) reducing its high domestic savings rate and correspondingly low domestic consumption; (b) facilitating higher-wage job opportunities for the aspiring middle class, including rural migrants and increasing numbers of college graduates; (c) reducing corruption and other economic crimes; and</li> </ul>																							

(d) containing environmental damage and social strife related to the economy's rapid transformation. Economic development has progressed further in coastal provinces than in the interior, and by 2014 more than 274 million migrant workers and their dependents had relocated to urban areas to find work. One consequence of population control policy is that China is now one of the most rapidly aging countries in the world. Deterioration in the environment - notably air pollution, soil erosion, and the steady fall of the water table, especially in the North - is another long-term problem. China continues to lose arable land because of erosion and economic development. The Chinese government is seeking to add energy production capacity from sources other than coal and oil, focusing on nuclear and alternative energy development.

- Several factors are converging to slow China's growth, including debt overhang from its credit-fuelled stimulus program, industrial overcapacity, inefficient allocation of capital by state-owned banks, and the slow recovery of China's trading partners. The government's 13th Five-Year Plan, unveiled in November 2015, emphasizes continued economic reforms and the need to increase innovation and domestic consumption in order to make the economy less dependent in the future on fixed investments, exports, and heavy industry. However, China has made only marginal progress toward these rebalancing goals. The new government of President Xi Jinping has signalled a greater willingness to undertake reforms that focus on China's long-term economic health, including giving the market a more decisive role in allocating resources. In 2014, China agreed to begin limiting carbon dioxide emissions by 2030.

#### Macroeconomic Panorama

- **GDP (purchasing power parity):** \$16.91 trillion (2013 est.) -> \$18.14 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$19.39 trillion (2015 est.)
- **GDP - real growth rate:** 7.7% (2013 est.) -> 7.3% (2014 est.) -> 6.9% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - per capita (PPP):** \$12,400 (2013 est.) -> \$13,300 (2014 est.) -> \$14,100 (2015 est.)
- **Gross national saving:** 48.8% of GDP (2013 est.) -> 49.3% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 47.9% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by end use:** household consumption: 38%, government consumption: 13.6%, investment in fixed capital: 43.4%, investment in inventories: 1.6%, goods and services exports: 21.7%, goods and services imports: -18.3% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by sector of origin:** agriculture: 8.9%, industry: 40.9%, services: 50.2% (2015 est.)
- **Agriculture - products:** world leader in gross value of agricultural output; rice, wheat, potatoes, corn, peanuts, tea, millet, barley, apples, cotton, oilseed; pork; fish
- **Industries:** world leader in gross value of industrial output; mining and ore processing, iron, steel, aluminum, and other metals, coal; machine building; armaments; textiles and apparel; petroleum; cement; chemicals; fertilizers; consumer products (including footwear, toys, and electronics); food processing; transportation equipment, including automobiles, rail cars and locomotives, ships, aircraft; telecommunications equipment, commercial space launch vehicles, satellites
- **Industrial production growth rate:** 6% (2015 est.)
- **Labour force:** 806.3 million (2015 est.)/agriculture: 33.6%, industry: 30.3%, services: 36.1% (2012 est.)
- **Unemployment rate:** 4.1% (2014 est.) -> 4% (2015 est.)
- **Population below poverty line:** 6.1% (2012 est.)
- **Budget-revenues:** \$2.444 trillion/**expenditures:** \$2.822 trillion (2015 est.)
- **Taxes and other revenues:** 22.3% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Public debt:** 14.8% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 15.3% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Inflation rate (consumer prices):** 6.1% (2014 est.) -> 4.5% (2015 est.)
- **Central bank discount rate:** 2.25% (2013) -> 2.25% (2014)
- **Commercial bank prime lending rate:** 5.6% (2014 est.) -> 4.35% (2015 est.)
- **Market value of publicly traded shares:** \$5.8 trillion (2013 est.) -> \$6.5 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$6.1 trillion (2015 est.)
- **Current account balance:** \$219.7 billion (2014 est.) -> \$293.2 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports:** \$2.244 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$2.143 trillion (2015 est.)
- **Exports - commodities:** electrical and other machinery, including data processing equipment, apparel, furniture, textiles, integrated circuits
- **Exports - partners:** US 18%, Hong Kong 14.6%, Japan 6%, South Korea 4.5% (2015)
- **Imports:** \$1.809 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$1.576 trillion (2015 est.)
- **Imports - commodities:** electrical and other machinery, oil and mineral fuels; nuclear reactor, boiler, and machinery components; optical and medical equipment, metal ores, motor vehicles; soybeans
- **Imports - partners:** South Korea 10.9%, US 9%, Japan 8.9%, Germany 5.5%, Australia 4.1% (2015)
- **Debt - external:** \$959.5 billion (2014 est.) -> \$958.3 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment at home:** \$1.085 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$1.221 trillion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment abroad:** \$888.6 billion (2014 est.) -> \$1.01 trillion (2015 est.)

#### Space Sector

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#### MELCA Related Information

- **Annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers:** ~436 million
- **Airports:** 463 with paved runways/44 with unpaved runways (2013)
- **Railways:** 191,270 km

- **Roadways:** paved: 3,453,890 km/unpaved: 652,497 km (2014)
- **Waterways:** 110,000 km (navigable waterways) (2011)
- **Pipelines:** condensate 9 km; gas 48,502 km; oil 23,072 km; oil/gas/water 31 km; refined products 15,298 km; water 9 km (2013)
- **LNG terminal(s) (import):** Fujian, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Shandong, Shanghai, Tangshan, Zhejiang
- **Container port(s) (TEUs):** Dalian (6,400,300), Guangzhou (14,260,400), Ningbo (14,719,200), Qingdao (13,020,100), Shanghai (31,739,000), Shenzhen (22,570,800), Tianjin (11,587,600)(2011)
- **Major seaports:** Dalian, Ningbo, Qingdao, Qinhuangdao, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Tianjin
- **River port(s):** Guangzhou (Pearl)
- **Transportation - note:** the International Maritime Bureau reports the territorial and offshore waters in the Niger Delta and Gulf of Guinea as high risk for piracy and armed robbery of ships; in 2014, 18 commercial vessels were boarded or attacked compared with 31 attacks in 2013; crews were robbed and stores or cargoes stolen; Nigerian pirates have extended the range of their attacks to as far away as Cote d'Ivoire
- **Electricity access/electrification:** 99.9% (2016)
- **Electricity - production:** 5.388 trillion kWh/**consumption:** 5.523 trillion kWh (2014 est.)
- **Electricity - imports:** 6.75 billion kWh/**exports:** 18.16 billion kW (2014 est.)
- **Electricity from:** fossil fuels: 67.3%, nuclear: 1.5%, hydroelectric plants: 22.2%, other renewable sources: 9% (2014 est.)
- **Crude oil - production:** 4.278 million bbl/day (2013 est.)/**exports:** 12,000 bbl/day/**imports:** 6.167 million bbl/day (2014 est.)
- **Natural gas - production:** 123.5 billion cu m/**consumption:** 181.1 billion cu m (2014 est.)
- **Natural gas - exports:** 2.613 cu m (2013 est.)/**imports:** 60.3 billion cu m (2014 est.)
- **Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:** 8.7 billion Mt (2013 est.) (1)
- **Telephones - fixed lines:** total subscriptions: 231 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 17 (2015 est.)
- **Telephones - mobile cellular:** total: 1.3 billion/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 95 (2015 est.)
- **Telephone system:** general assessment: domestic and international services are increasingly available for private use; unevenly distributed domestic system serves principal cities, industrial centers, and many towns; China continues to develop its telecommunications infrastructure; China in the summer of 2008 began a major restructuring of its telecommunications industry, resulting in the consolidation of its six telecom service operators to three, China Telecom, China Mobile, and China Unicom, each providing both fixed-line and mobile services. domestic: interprovincial fiber-optic trunk lines and cellular telephone systems have been installed; mobile-cellular subscribership is increasing rapidly; the number of Internet users now over 50% of the population; a domestic satellite system with several earth stations is in place. international: a number of submarine cables provide connectivity to Asia, the Middle East, Europe, and the US; satellite earth stations - 7 (5 Intelsat - 4 Pacific Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean; 1 Intersputnik - Indian Ocean region; and 1 Inmarsat - Pacific and Indian Ocean regions) (2012)
- **Broadcast media:** all broadcast media are owned by, or affiliated with, the Communist Party of China or a government agency; no privately owned TV or radio stations; state-run Chinese Central TV, provincial, and municipal stations offer more than 2,000 channels; the Central Propaganda Department lists subjects that are off limits to domestic broadcast media with the government maintaining authority to approve all programming; foreign-made TV programs must be approved prior to broadcast
- **Internet users:** total: 688 million, percent of population: 50.3% (2015 est.)

### 1.1.2 Taiwan

			
<b>Surface Area</b>	35,980 sq. km (139)	<b>Unemployment</b>	3.9% (2015)
<b>Population</b>	23,464,787 (2016) (55)	<b>Land Use</b>	22.7% Agricultural, NA Forest (2011 est.)
<b>Population Growth Rate</b>	0.2% (2016 est.)	<b>Urbanisation</b>	64.8% urban population (2015)

<b>Language</b>	Mandarin Chinese (official), Taiwanese (Min), Hakka dialects	<b>GDP</b>	\$723.5 billion (2015 est.)
<b>Religion</b>	mixture of Buddhist and Taoist	<b>Biggest Cities</b>	Taipei (capital), Kaohsiung, Taichung, Tainan
<b>Literacy</b>	93%, Christian 4.5%, other 2.5%		
	98.5%		

#### Geography

- **Geography - note:** strategic location adjacent to both the Taiwan Strait and the Luzon Strait
- **Climate:** tropical; marine; rainy season during southwest monsoon (June to August); persistent and extensive cloudiness all year
- **Terrain:** eastern two-thirds mostly rugged mountains; flat to gently rolling plains in west
- **Elevation:** mean elevation 1,150m, elevation extremes: lowest point: South China Sea 0m, highest: Yu Shan 3,952m
- **Natural resources:** small deposits of coal, natural gas, limestone, marble, asbestos, arable land
- **Natural hazards:** earthquakes; typhoons; volcanism: Kueishantao Island (elev. 401 m), east of Taiwan, is its only historically active volcano, although it has not erupted in centuries
- **Environmental issues:** air pollution; water pollution from industrial emissions, raw sewage; contamination of drinking water supplies; trade in endangered species; low-level radioactive waste disposal

#### Economic & Political Situation

- Taiwan has a dynamic capitalist economy with gradually decreasing government guidance on investment and foreign trade. Exports, led by electronics, machinery, and petrochemicals have provided the primary impetus for economic development. This heavy dependence on exports exposes the economy to fluctuations in world demand. Taiwan's diplomatic isolation, low birth rate, and rapidly aging population are other major long-term challenges.
- Free trade agreements have proliferated in East Asia over the past several years. Following the landmark Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) signed with China in June 2010, Taiwan in July 2013 signed a free trade deal with New Zealand - Taipei's first-ever with a country with which it does not maintain diplomatic relations - and, in November, inked a trade pact with Singapore. However, follow-on components of the ECFA, including a signed agreement on trade in services and negotiations on trade in goods and dispute resolution, have stalled. In early 2014, the government bowed to public demand and proposed a new law governing the oversight of cross-strait agreements, before any additional deals with China are implemented; the legislature has yet to vote on such legislation, leaving the future of ECFA up in the air as of the conclusion of President MA's second and final term in May 2016. MA portrayed ECFA as Taiwan's key to greater participation in East Asia's free trade networks, and has also expressed interest in Taiwan joining the Trans-Pacific Partnership.
- Taiwan's total fertility rate of just over one child per woman is among the lowest in the world, raising the prospect of future labour shortages, falling domestic demand, and declining tax revenues. Taiwan's population is aging quickly, with the number of people over 65 expected to account for nearly 20% of the island's total population by 2025.
- The island runs a trade surplus, largely because of its surplus with China, and its foreign reserves are the world's fifth largest, behind those of China, Japan, Saudi Arabia, and Switzerland. In 2006 China overtook the US to become Taiwan's second-largest source of imports after Japan. China is also the island's number one destination for foreign direct investment. Taiwan since 2009 has gradually loosened rules governing Chinese investment on the island and has also secured greater market access for its investors in the mainland. In August 2012, the Taiwan Central Bank signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on cross-strait currency settlement with its Chinese counterpart. The MOU allows for the direct settlement of Chinese Renminbi (RMB) and the New Taiwan Dollar across the Strait, which has helped Taiwan develop into a local RMB hub.
- Closer economic links with the mainland bring opportunities for Taiwan's economy but also pose challenges as political differences remain unresolved and China's economic growth is slowing. Domestic economic issues loomed large in public debate ahead of the 16 January 2016 presidential and legislative elections, including concerns about stagnant wages, high housing prices, youth unemployment, job security, and financial security in retirement.

#### Macroeconomic Panorama

- **GDP (purchasing power parity):** \$1.05 trillion (2013 est.) -> \$1.091 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$1.099 trillion (2015 est.)
- **GDP - real growth rate:** 2.2% (2013 est.) -> 3.9% (2014 est.) -> 0.7% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - per capita (PPP):** \$44,900 (2013 est.) -> \$46,600 (2014 est.) -> \$46,800 (2015 est.)
- **Gross national saving:** 32.1% of GDP (2013 est.) -> 33.6% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 35.2% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by end use:** household consumption: 52.3%, government consumption: 13.9%, investment in fixed capital: 20.7%, investment in inventories: 0.1%, goods and services exports: 64.6%, goods and services imports: -51.6% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by sector of origin:** agriculture: 1.8%, industry: 36.5%, services: 61.7% (2015 est.)
- **Agriculture - products:** rice, vegetables, fruit, tea, flowers; pigs, poultry; fish
- **Industries:** electronics, communications and information technology products, petroleum refining, chemicals, textiles, iron and steel, machinery, cement, food processing, vehicles, consumer products, pharmaceuticals
- **Industrial production growth rate:** -0.7% (2015 est.)
- **Labour force:** 11.64 million (2015 est.)/agriculture: 5%, industry: 36%, services: 59% (2015 est.)
- **Unemployment rate:** 4% (2014 est.) -> 3.8% (2015 est.)

- **Population below poverty line:** 1.5% (2012 est.)
- **Budget-revenues:** \$83.43 billion/**expenditures:** \$82.89 billion (2015 est.)
- **Taxes and other revenues:** 15.9% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Public debt:** 32.8% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 32.7% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Inflation rate (consumer prices):** 1.2% (2014 est.) -> -0.3% (2015 est.)
- **Central bank discount rate:** 1.88% (2013) -> 1.63% (2015)
- **Commercial bank prime lending rate:** 2.88% (2014 est.) -> 2.83% (2015 est.)
- **Market value of publicly traded shares:** \$818.7 billion (2013 est.) -> \$847.8 billion (2014 est.) -> \$741.1 billion (2015 est.)
- **Current account balance:** -\$65.42 billion (2014 est.) -> -\$76.17 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports:** \$379.7 billion (2014 est.) -> \$335.5 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports - commodities:** semiconductors, petrochemicals, automobile/auto parts, ships, wireless communication equipment, flat display displays, steel, electronics, plastics, computers
- **Exports - partners:** China 27.1%, Hong Kong 13.2%, US 10.3%, Japan 6.4%, Singapore 4.4% (2012 est.)
- **Imports:** \$318.8 billion (2014 est.) -> \$262.9 billion (2015 est.)
- **Imports - commodities:** oil/petroleum, semiconductors, natural gas, coal, steel, computers, wireless communication equipment, automobiles, fine chemicals, textiles
- **Imports - partners:** Japan 17.6%, China 16.1%, US 9.5% (2012 est.)
- **Debt - external:** \$177.9 billion (2014 est.) -> \$159 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment at home:** \$69.93 billion (2014 est.) -> \$72.34 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment abroad:** \$321.4 billion (2014 est.) -> \$336.1 billion (2015 est.)

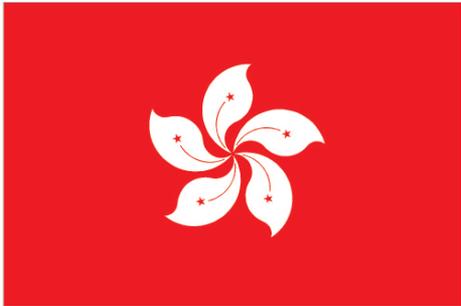
#### Space Sector

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#### MELCA Related Information

- **Airports:** 35 with paved runways/2 with unpaved runways (2013)
- **Railways:** 1,597 km
- **Roadways:** paved: 42,078 km/unpaved: 442 km (2013)
- **Pipelines:** condensate 25 km; gas 802 km; oil 241 km (2013)
- **LNG terminal(s) (import):** Yung An (Kaohsiung), Taichung
- **Container port(s) (TEUs):** Chilung (Keelung) (1,749,388), Kaohsiung (9,363,289), Taichung (1,383,578)
- **Major seaports:** Chilung (Keelung), Kaohsiung, Hualian, Taichung
- **Transportation - note:** the International Maritime Bureau reports the territorial and offshore waters in the Niger Delta and Gulf of Guinea as high risk for piracy and armed robbery of ships; in 2014, 18 commercial vessels were boarded or attacked compared with 31 attacks in 2013; crews were robbed and stores or cargoes stolen; Nigerian pirates have extended the range of their attacks to as far away as Cote d'Ivoire
- **Electricity - production:** 258 billion kWh/**consumption:** 249.5 billion kWh (2015 est.)
- **Electricity - imports:** 0 billion kWh (2013 est.)/**exports:** 0 billion kWh (2013 est.)
- **Electricity from:** fossil fuels: 75.6%, nuclear: 10.6%, hydroelectric plants: 5.4%, other renewable sources: 8.4% (2014 est.)
- **Crude oil - production:** 196 bbl/day/**exports:** 0 bbl/day/**imports:** 841,300 bbl/day (2015 est.)
- **Natural gas - production:** 1.294 billion cu m/**consumption:** 17.79 billion cu m (2014 est.)
- **Natural gas - exports:** 0 cu m (2015 est.)/**imports:** 17.94 billion cu m (2014 est.)
- **Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:** 26.69 million Mt (2014 est.)
- **Telephones - fixed lines:** total subscriptions: 14 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 59 (2015 est.)
- **Telephones - mobile cellular:** total: 30 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 127 (2015 est.)
- **Telephone system:** general assessment: provides telecommunications service for every business and private need. domestic: thoroughly modern; completely digitalized. International: roughly 15 submarine fiber cables provide links throughout Asia, Australia, the Middle East, Europe, and the US; satellite earth stations - 2 (2015)
- **Broadcast media:** 5 nationwide television networks operating roughly 75 TV stations; about 85% of households utilize multi-channel cable TV; national and regional radio networks with about 170 radio stations (2008)
- **Internet users:** total: 20.6 million, percent of population: 88% (2015 est.)

### 1.1.3 Hong Kong

	 																						
<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Surface Area</b></td> <td>11,108 sq. km (184)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Population</b></td> <td>7,167,403 (2016) (101)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Population Growth Rate</b></td> <td>0.35% (2016 est.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Language</b></td> <td>Cantonese (official) 89.5%, English (official) 3.5%, Putonghua (Mandarin) 1.4%, other Chinese dialects 4%, other 1.6% (2011 est.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Religion</b></td> <td>eclectic mixture of local religions 90%, Christian 10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Literacy</b></td> <td>94.3%</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Surface Area</b>	11,108 sq. km (184)	<b>Population</b>	7,167,403 (2016) (101)	<b>Population Growth Rate</b>	0.35% (2016 est.)	<b>Language</b>	Cantonese (official) 89.5%, English (official) 3.5%, Putonghua (Mandarin) 1.4%, other Chinese dialects 4%, other 1.6% (2011 est.)	<b>Religion</b>	eclectic mixture of local religions 90%, Christian 10%	<b>Literacy</b>	94.3%	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Unemployment</b></td> <td>3.4% (2016)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Land Use</b></td> <td>5% Agricultural, 0% Forest (2011 est.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Urbanisation</b></td> <td>100% urban population (2015)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>GDP</b></td> <td>\$414.6 billion (2015 est.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Biggest Cities</b></td> <td>Hong Kong</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Unemployment</b>	3.4% (2016)	<b>Land Use</b>	5% Agricultural, 0% Forest (2011 est.)	<b>Urbanisation</b>	100% urban population (2015)	<b>GDP</b>	\$414.6 billion (2015 est.)	<b>Biggest Cities</b>	Hong Kong
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<b>Biggest Cities</b>	Hong Kong																						
<b>Geography</b>																							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Geography - note:</b> composed of more than 200 islands</li> <li>• <b>Climate:</b> subtropical monsoon; cool and humid in winter, hot and rainy from spring through summer, warm and sunny in fall</li> <li>• <b>Terrain:</b> hilly to mountainous with steep slopes; lowlands in north</li> <li>• <b>Elevation:</b> mean elevation NA, elevation extremes: lowest point: South China Sea 0m, highest: Tai Mo Shan 958m</li> <li>• <b>Natural resources:</b> outstanding deep-water harbour, feldspar</li> <li>• <b>Natural hazards:</b> occasional typhoons</li> <li>• <b>Environmental issues:</b> air and water pollution from rapid urbanization</li> </ul>																							
<b>Economic &amp; Political Situation</b>																							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hong Kong has a free market economy, highly dependent on international trade and finance - the value of goods and services trade, including the sizable share of re-exports, is about four times GDP. Hong Kong has no tariffs on imported goods, and it levies excise duties on only four commodities, whether imported or produced locally: hard alcohol, tobacco, hydrocarbon oil, and methyl alcohol. There are no quotas or dumping laws. Hong Kong continues to link its currency closely to the US dollar, maintaining an arrangement established in 1983.</li> <li>• Hong Kong's open economy left it exposed to the global economic slowdown that began in 2008. Although increasing integration with China through trade, tourism, and financial links helped it to make an initial recovery more quickly than many observers anticipated, its continued reliance on foreign trade and investment leaves it vulnerable to renewed global financial market volatility or a slowdown in the global economy.</li> <li>• The Hong Kong Government is promoting the Special Administrative Region (SAR) as the site for Chinese renminbi (RMB) internationalization. Hong Kong residents are allowed to establish RMB-denominated savings accounts; RMB-denominated corporate and Chinese government bonds have been issued in Hong Kong; and RMB trade settlement is allowed. The territory far exceeded the RMB conversion quota set by Beijing for trade settlements in 2010 due to the growth of earnings from</li> </ul>																							

exports to the mainland. RMB deposits grew to roughly 9.4% of total system deposits in Hong Kong by the end of 2015. The government is pursuing efforts to introduce additional use of RMB in Hong Kong financial markets and is seeking to expand the RMB quota.

- The mainland has long been Hong Kong's largest trading partner, accounting for about half of Hong Kong's total trade by value. Hong Kong's natural resources are limited, and food and raw materials must be imported. As a result of China's easing of travel restrictions, the number of mainland tourists to the territory has surged from 4.5 million in 2001 to 47.3 million in 2014, outnumbering visitors from all other countries combined. Mainland visitors to Hong Kong declined 3% in 2015 to approximately 45.7 million, reflecting an overall drop of 2.5% in total visitors to Hong Kong. Hong Kong has also established itself as the premier stock market for Chinese firms seeking to list abroad. In 2015, mainland Chinese companies constituted about 51% of the firms listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and accounted for about 62.1% of the Exchange's market capitalization. During the past decade, as Hong Kong's manufacturing industry moved to the mainland, its service industry has grown rapidly. In 2014, Hong Kong and China signed a new agreement on achieving basic liberalization of trade in services in Guangdong Province under the Closer Economic Partnership Agreement, adopted in 2003 to forge closer ties between Hong Kong and the mainland. The new measures, effective from March 2015, cover a negative list and a most-favoured treatment provision, and will improve access to the mainland's service sector for Hong Kong-based companies.
- Credit expansion and a tight housing supply have caused Hong Kong property prices to rise rapidly; consumer prices increased 4.4% in 2014, but slowed to 2.9% in 2015. Lower- and middle-income segments of the population are increasingly unable to afford adequate housing.
- Hong Kong's economic integration with the mainland continues to be most evident in the banking and finance sector. Initiatives like the Hong Kong-Shanghai Stock Connect, the Mutual Recognition of Funds, and The Hong Kong Shanghai Gold Connect are all important steps towards opening up the Mainland's capital markets and has reinforced Hong Kong's leading role as China's offshore RMB market. Additional connect schemes from bonds to commodities and other investment products are also under exploration by Hong Kong authorities.

#### Macroeconomic Panorama

- **GDP (purchasing power parity):** \$394.6 billion (2013 est.) -> \$405 billion (2014 est.) -> \$414.6 billion (2015 est.)
- **GDP - real growth rate:** 3.1% (2013 est.) -> 2.6% (2014 est.) -> 2.4% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - per capita (PPP):** \$53,600 (2013 est.), \$55,700 (2014 est.) -> \$56,700 (2015 est.)
- **Gross national saving:** 25.5% of GDP (2013 est.) -> 25.1% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 24.8% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by end use:** household consumption: 66.3%, government consumption: 9.7%, investment in fixed capital: 22.7%, investment in inventories: -1%, goods and services exports: 201.6%, goods and services imports: -199.3% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by sector of origin:** agriculture: 0.1%, industry: 7.1%, services: 92.8% (2015 est.)
- **Agriculture - products:** fresh vegetables and fruit; poultry, pork; fish
- **Industries:** textiles, clothing, tourism, banking, shipping, electronics, plastics, toys, watches, clocks
- **Industrial production growth rate:** 1% (2015 est.)
- **Labour force:** 3.926 million (2015 est.)
- **Labour force - by occupation:** manufacturing: 3.8%, construction: 2.8%, wholesale & retail trade, restaurants & hotels: 53.3%, financing, insurance & real estate: 12.5%, transport & communications: 10.1%, community & social services: 17.1%
- **Unemployment rate:** 3.2% (2014 est.) -> 3.3% (2015 est.)
- **Population below poverty line:** 19.6% (2012 est.)
- **Budget-revenues:** \$66 billion/**expenditures:** \$56.5 billion (2015 est.)
- **Taxes and other revenues:** 21.3% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Public debt:** 39.5% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 37% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Inflation rate (consumer prices):** 4.4% (2014 est.) -> 3% (2015 est.)
- **Central bank discount rate:** 0.5% (2013) -> 0.5% (2015)
- **Commercial bank prime lending rate:** 5% (2014 est.) -> 5% (2015 est.)
- **Market value of publicly traded shares:** \$2.3 trillion (2013 est.) -> \$2.8 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$3.1 trillion (2015 est.)
- **Current account balance:** \$3.8 billion (2014 est.) -> \$9.4 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports:** \$515.7 billion (2014 est.) -> \$505.7 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports - commodities:** electrical machinery and appliances, textiles, apparel, footwear, watches and clocks, toys, plastics, precious stones, printed material
- **Exports - partners:** China 53.7%, US 9.5% (2015)
- **Imports:** \$548.1 billion (2014 est.) -> \$528.5 billion (2015 est.)
- **Imports - commodities:** raw materials and semi-manufactures, consumer goods, capital goods, foodstuffs, fuel (most is re-exported)
- **Imports - partners:** China 49%, Japan 6.4%, Singapore 6.1%, US 5.2%, South Korea 4.3% (2015)
- **Debt - external:** \$461 billion (2014 est.) -> \$492 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment at home:** \$1.64 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$1.75 trillion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment abroad:** \$1.59 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$1.66 trillion (2015 est.)

Space Sector
<b>Please contact Space2iD Consortium</b>
MELCA Related Information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers:</b> ~42 million</li> <li>• <b>Airports:</b> 2 with paved runways (2013)</li> <li>• <b>Roadways:</b> total/paved: 2,100 km (2015)</li> <li>• <b>Major seaports:</b> Hong Kong</li> <li>• <b>Electricity access/electrification:</b> 100% (2016)</li> <li>• <b>Electricity - production:</b> 38 billion kWh/<b>consumption:</b> 42 billion kWh (2014 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Electricity - imports:</b> 10 billion kWh/<b>exports:</b> 1.2 billion kW (2014 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Electricity from:</b> fossil fuels: 100%, nuclear: 0%, hydroelectric plants: 0%, other renewable sources: 0% (2013 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Crude oil - production:</b> 0 bbl/day (2013 est.)/<b>exports:</b> 0 bbl/day/<b>imports:</b> 466,100 bbl/day (2013 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Natural gas - production:</b> 950 million cu m/<b>consumption:</b> 2.6 billion cu m (2014 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Natural gas - exports:</b> 0 cu m (2013 est.)/<b>imports:</b> 2.6 billion cu m (2014 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:</b> 90 million Mt (2013 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Telephones - fixed lines:</b> total subscriptions: 4 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 8 (2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Telephones - mobile cellular:</b> total: 16.7 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 234 (2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Telephone system:</b> general assessment: modern facilities provide excellent domestic and international services. domestic: microwave radio relay links and extensive fiber-optic network. international: multiple international submarine cables provide connections to Asia, US, Australia, the Middle East, and Western Europe; satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (1 Pacific Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean); coaxial cable to Guangzhou, China (2015)</li> <li>• <b>Broadcast media:</b> 2 commercial terrestrial TV networks each with multiple stations; multi-channel satellite and cable TV systems available; 3 radio networks, one of which is government funded, operate about 15 radio stations (2012)</li> <li>• <b>Internet users:</b> total: 6 million, percent of population: 85% (2015 est.)</li> </ul>

## 1.2 MIDDLE EAST

### 1.2.1 United Arab Emirates

<b>Surface Area</b> <b>Population</b> <b>Population Growth Rate</b> <b>Language</b> <b>Religion</b> <b>Literacy</b>	83,600 sq. km (6) 5,927,482 (2016 est.) (112) 2.47% (2016 est.) Arabic (official), Persian, English, Hindi, Urdu Muslim (official) 76%, Christian 9% 93.8%	<b>Unemployment</b> <b>Land Use</b> <b>Urbanisation</b>  <b>GDP</b> <b>Biggest Cities</b>	4.2% (2016) 4.6% Agricultural, 3.8% Forest (2011 est.) 85.5% urban population (2015)  \$647.8 billion (2015 est.) Dubai, Sharjah, Abu Dhabi (capital)
Geography			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Geography - note:</b> strategic location along southern approaches to Strait of Hormuz, a vital transit point for world crude oil</li> <li>• <b>Population distribution:</b> population is heavily concentrated to the northeast on the Musandam Peninsula; the three largest emirates - Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Sharjah - are home to nearly 85% of the population</li> <li>• <b>Climate:</b> desert; cooler in eastern mountains</li> <li>• <b>Terrain:</b> flat, barren coastal plain merging into rolling sand dunes of vast desert; mountains in east</li> <li>• <b>Elevation:</b> mean elevation 149m, elevation extremes: lowest point: Persian Gulf 0m, highest: Jabal Yibir 1,527m</li> <li>• <b>Natural resources:</b> petroleum, natural gas</li> <li>• <b>Natural hazards:</b> frequent sand and dust storms</li> </ul>			

- **Environmental issues:** lack of natural freshwater resources compensated by desalination plants; desertification; beach pollution from oil spills

#### Economic & Political Situation

- The UAE has an open economy with a high per capita income and a sizable annual trade surplus. Successful efforts at economic diversification have reduced the portion of GDP based on oil and gas output to 25%.
- Since the discovery of oil in the UAE more than 30 years ago, the country has undergone a profound transformation from an impoverished region of small desert principalities to a modern state with a high standard of living. The government has increased spending on job creation and infrastructure expansion and is opening up utilities to greater private sector involvement. The country's free trade zones - offering 100% foreign ownership and zero taxes - are helping to attract foreign investors.
- The global financial crisis of 2008-09, tight international credit, and deflated asset prices constricted the economy in 2009. UAE authorities tried to blunt the crisis by increasing spending and boosting liquidity in the banking sector. The crisis hit Dubai hardest, as it was heavily exposed to depressed real estate prices. Dubai lacked sufficient cash to meet its debt obligations, prompting global concern about its solvency and ultimately a \$20 billion bailout from the UAE Central Bank and Abu Dhabi Government that was refinanced in March 2014.
- Dependence on oil, a large expatriate workforce, and growing inflation pressures are significant long-term challenges. Low oil prices have prompted the UAE to take steps to reduce its social spending, including eliminating fuel subsidies in August 2015, but the UAE has sufficient assets to cover its deficits with money from its sovereign investment funds. The UAE's strategic plan for the next few years focuses on economic diversification and creating more job opportunities for nationals through improved education and increased private sector employment.

#### Macroeconomic Panorama

- **GDP (purchasing power parity):** \$596.1 billion (2013 est.) -> \$623.3 billion (2014 est.) -> \$647.8 billion (2015 est.)
- **GDP - real growth rate:** 4.3% (2013 est.) -> 4.6% (2014 est.) -> 3.9% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - per capita (PPP):** \$66,000 (2013 est.) -> \$67,000 (2014 est.) -> \$67,600 (2015 est.)
- **Gross national saving:** 42.3% of GDP (2013 est.) -> 39% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 33.9% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by end use:** household consumption: 56%, government consumption: 8.7%, investment in fixed capital: 27.4%, investment in inventories: -3.1%, goods and services exports: 90%, goods and services imports: -79% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by sector of origin:** agriculture: 0.8%, industry: 46.9%, services: 52.3% (2015 est.)
- **Agriculture - products:** dates, vegetables, watermelons; poultry, eggs, dairy products; fish
- **Industries:** petroleum and petrochemicals; fishing, aluminum, cement, fertilizers, commercial ship repair, construction materials, handicrafts, textiles
- **Industrial production growth rate:** 2.4% (2015 est.)
- **Labour force:** 5.1 million (2015 est.) - note: expatriates account for about 85% of the workforce (2015 est.)
- **Labor force - by occupation:** agriculture: 7%, industry: 15%, services: 78% (2000 est.)
- **Unemployment rate:** 2.4% (2001 est.)
- **Population below poverty line:** 19.5%
- **Budget-revenues:** \$102.8 billion/**expenditures:** \$116.5 billion (2015 est.)
- **Taxes and other revenues:** 29.8% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Public debt:** 43.5% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 51.3% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Inflation rate (consumer prices):** 2.3% (2014 est.) -> 4.1% (2015 est.)
- **Central bank discount rate:** NA
- **Market value of publicly traded shares:** \$77.1 billion (2013 est.) -> \$71.3 billion (2014 est.) -> \$68 billion (2015 est.)
- **Current account balance:** \$54.63 billion (2014 est.) -> \$13.55 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports:** \$367.5 billion (2014 est.) -> \$333.3 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports - commodities:** crude oil 45%, natural gas, re-exports, dried fish, dates (2012 est.)
- **Exports - partners:** Iran 14.5%, Japan 9.8%, India 9.2%, China 4.7%, Oman 4.3% (2015)
- **Imports:** \$239.8 billion (2014 est.) -> \$243.9 billion (2015 est.)
- **Imports - commodities:** machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, food
- **Imports - partners:** China 15.7%, India 12.8%, US 9.7%, Germany 6.8%, UK 4.4% (2015)
- **Debt - external:** \$192.5 billion (2014 est.) -> \$204.3 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment at home:** \$116.3 billion (2014 est.) -> \$126.7 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment abroad:** \$81.6 billion (2014 est.) -> \$90.86 billion (2015 est.)

#### Space Sector

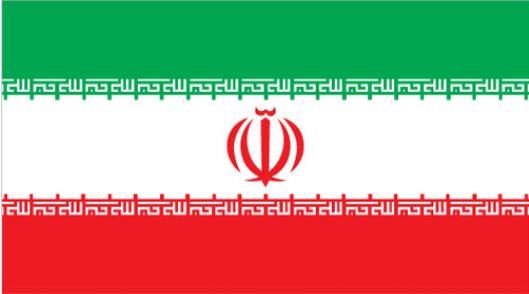
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#### MELCA Related Information

- **Annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers:** ~84.7 million
- **Airports:** 25 with paved runways/18 with unpaved runways (2013)

- **Railways:** 36,957 km (2014)
- **Roadways:** paved: 4,080 km (2008)
- **Pipelines:** condensate 533 km; gas 3,277 km; liquid petroleum gas 300 km; oil 3,287 km; oil/gas/water 24 km; refined products 218 km; water 99 km (2013)
- **LNG terminal(s) (export):** Das Island
- **Container port(s) (TEUs):** Dubai Port (12,617,595), Khor Fakkan (Khawr Fakkan) (3,234,101)
- **Major seaports:** Al Fujayrah, Mina' Jabal 'Ali (Dubai), Khor Fakkan (Khawr Fakkan), Mubarraz Island, Mina' Rashid (Dubai), Mina' Saqr (Ra's al Khaymah)
- **Electricity access/electrification:** 98% (2012)
- **Electricity - production:** 103 billion kWh/**consumption:** 96 billion kWh (2014 est.)
- **Electricity - imports:** 0 kWh/**exports:** 0 kW (2013 est.)
- **Electricity from:** fossil fuels: 99.8%, nuclear: 0%, hydroelectric plants: 12.7%, other renewable sources: 0.2% (2012 est.)
- **Crude oil - production:** 2.82 million bbl/day (2015 est.)/**exports:** 2.637 million bbl/day/**imports:** 0 bbl/day (2013 est.)
- **Natural gas - production:** 54.24 billion cu m/**consumption:** 66.32 billion cu m (2014 est.)
- **Natural gas - exports:** 9.1 billion cu m (2013 est.)/**imports:** 20.1 billion cu m (2014 est.)
- **Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:** 245 million Mt (2013 est.)
- **Telephones - fixed lines:** total subscriptions: 2.2 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 38 (2015 est.)
- **Telephones - mobile cellular:** total: 18 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 310 (2015 est.)
- **Telephone system:** general assessment: modern fiber-optic integrated services; digital network with rapidly growing use of mobile-cellular telephones; key centers are Abu Dhabi and Dubai. domestic: microwave radio relay, fiber-optic and coaxial cable. international: linked to the international submarine cable FLAG (Fiber-Optic Link Around the Globe); landing point for both the SEA-ME-WE-3 and SEA-ME-WE-4 submarine cable networks; satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (1 Atlantic Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean) and 1 Arabsat; tropospheric scatter to Bahrain; microwave radio relay to Saudi Arabia (2015)
- **Broadcast media:** except for the many organizations now operating in Dubai's Media Free Zone, most TV and radio stations remain government-owned; widespread use of satellite dishes provides access to pan-Arab and other international broadcasts (2007)
- **Internet users:** total: 5.3 million, percent of population: 91% (2015 est.)

## 1.2.2 Iran

		 	
Surface Area	1,648,195 sq. km (6)	Unemployment	12.2 (2016)
Population	82,801,633 (2016 est.) (17)	Land Use	30.1% Agricultural, 6.8% Forest (2011 est.)
Population Growth	1.18% (2016 est.)	Urbanisation	73.4% urban population (2015)

<b>Rate</b>		<b>GDP</b>	\$1.371 trillion (2015 est.)
<b>Language</b>	Persian (official), Azeri Turkic and Turkic dialects, Kurdish, Gilaki, Mazandarani, Arabic, other	<b>Biggest Cities</b>	Tehran (capital), Mashhad, Esfahan, Karaj, Shiraz, Tabriz
<b>Religion</b>	Muslim (official) 99.4% (Shia 90-95%, Sunni 5-10%) (2011 est.)		
<b>Literacy</b>	86.8%		

#### Geography

- **Geography - note:** strategic location on the Persian Gulf and Strait of Hormuz, which are vital maritime pathways for crude oil transport
- **Population distribution:** population is concentrated in the north, northwest, and west, reflecting the position of the Zagros and Elburz Mountains; the vast dry areas in the centre and eastern parts of the country, around the deserts of the Dasht-e Kavir and Dasht-e Lut, have a much smaller population density
- **Climate:** mostly arid or semiarid, subtropical along Caspian coast
- **Terrain:** rugged, mountainous rim; high, central basin with deserts, mountains; small, discontinuous plains along both coasts
- **Elevation:** mean elevation 1,305m, elevation extremes: lowest point: Caspian Sea -28m, highest: Kuh-e Damavand 5,671 m
- **Natural resources:** petroleum, natural gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron ore, lead, manganese, zinc, sulfur
- **Natural hazards:** periodic droughts, floods; dust storms, sandstorms; earthquakes
- **Environmental issues:** air pollution, especially in urban areas, from vehicle emissions, refinery operations, and industrial effluents; deforestation; overgrazing; desertification; oil pollution in the Persian Gulf; wetland losses from drought; soil degradation (salination); inadequate supplies of potable water; water pollution from raw sewage and industrial waste; urbanization

#### Economic & Political Situation

- Iran's economy is marked by statist policies, inefficiencies, and reliance on oil and gas exports, but Iran also possesses significant agricultural, industrial, and service sectors. The Iranian government directly owns and operates hundreds of state-owned enterprises and indirectly controls many companies affiliated with the country's security forces. Distortions - including inflation, price controls, subsidies, and a banking system holding billions of dollars of non-performing loans - weigh down the economy, undermining the potential for private-sector-led growth.
- Private sector activity includes small-scale workshops, farming, some manufacturing, and services, in addition to medium-scale construction, cement production, mining, and metalworking. Significant informal market activity flourishes and corruption is widespread.
- Fiscal and monetary constraints, following the expansion of international sanctions in 2012 on Iran's Central Bank and oil exports, significantly reduced Iran's oil revenue, forced government spending cuts, and sparked a sharp currency depreciation. Iran's economy contracted for the first time in two decades during both 2012 and 2013, but growth resumed in 2014. Iran continues to suffer from high unemployment and underemployment. Lack of job opportunities has prompted many educated Iranian youth to seek employment overseas, resulting in a significant "brain drain."
- In June 2013, the election of President Hasan RUHANI generated widespread public expectations of economic improvement and greater international engagement. Almost two years into his term, RUHANI has achieved some success, including reining in inflation and, in July of 2015, securing the promise of sanctions relief for Iran by signing the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) with the P5+1. The JCPOA, which severely limits Iran's nuclear program in exchange for unfreezing Iranian assets and reopening Iran to international trade, should bolster foreign direct investment, increase trade, and stimulate growth. In spite of RUHANI's efforts, Iran's growth was tepid in 2015, and significant economic improvement resulting from sanctions relief will take months or years to materialize.

#### Macroeconomic Panorama

- **GDP (purchasing power parity):** \$1.314 trillion (2013 est.) -> \$1.371 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$1.371 billion (2015 est.)
- **GDP - real growth rate:** -1.9% (2013 est.) -> 4.3% (2014 est.) -> 0% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - per capita (PPP):** \$17,000 (2013 est.) -> \$17,500 (2014 est.) -> \$17,300 (2015 est.)
- **Gross national saving:** 40.2% of GDP (2013 est.) -> 37.1% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 36% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by end use:** household consumption: 52.4%, government consumption: 10.6%, investment in fixed capital: 27%, investment in inventories: 6.6%, goods and services exports: 19.2%, goods and services imports: -15.8% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by sector of origin:** agriculture: 9.2%, industry: 38.8%, services: 51.9% (2015 est.)
- **Agriculture - products:** wheat, rice, other grains, sugar beets, sugarcane, fruits, nuts, cotton; dairy products, wool; caviar
- **Industries:** petroleum, petrochemicals, gas, fertilizers, caustic soda, textiles, cement and other construction materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), ferrous and nonferrous metal fabrication, armaments
- **Industrial production growth rate:** 2.7% (2015 est.)
- **Labour force:** 29.1 million (2015 est.)/agriculture: 16.3%, industry: 35.1%, services: 48.6% (2013 est.)
- **Unemployment rate:** 10.5% (2015 est.)
- **Population below poverty line:** 18.7% (2007 est.)

- **Budget-revenues:** \$61.95 billion/**expenditures:** \$68.72 billion (2015 est.)
- **Taxes and other revenues:** 16% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Public debt:** 10.3% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 11.4% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Inflation rate (consumer prices):** 17.2% (2014 est.) -> 13.7% (2015 est.)
- **Central bank discount rate:** NA
- **Commercial bank prime lending rate:** 14% (2014 est.) -> 14.2% (2015 est.)
- **Market value of publicly traded shares:** \$107.2 billion (2013 est.) -> \$140.8 billion (2014 est.) -> \$172 billion (2015 est.)
- **Current account balance:** \$15.89 billion (2014 est.) -> \$1.394 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports:** \$86.47 billion (2014 est.) -> \$64.6 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports - commodities:** petroleum 80%, chemical and petrochemical products, fruits and nuts, carpets, cement, ore
- **Exports - partners:** China 22.2%, India 9.9%, Turkey 8.4%, Japan 4.5% (2015)
- **Imports:** \$65.08 billion (2014 est.) -> \$52.429 billion (2015 est.)
- **Imports - commodities:** industrial supplies, capital goods, foodstuffs and other consumer goods, technical services
- **Imports - partners:** UAE 39.6%, China 22.4%, South Korea 4.7%, Turkey 4.6% (2015)
- **Debt - external:** \$5.495 billion (2014 est.) -> \$5.348 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment at home:** \$43.05 billion (2014, 2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment abroad:** \$4.1 billion (2014, 2015 est.)

#### Space Sector

Please contact [Space2iD Consortium](#)

#### MELCA Related Information

- **Annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers:** 15 million
- **Airports:** 140 with paved runways/179 with unpaved runways (2013)
- **Railways:** 8,483.5 km (2014)
- **Roadways:** paved: 160,366 km/unpaved: 38,500 km (2010)
- **Waterways:** 850 km (on Karun River; some navigation on Lake Urmia) (2012)
- **Pipelines:** condensate 7 km; condensate/gas 973 km; gas 20,794 km; liquid petroleum gas 570 km; oil 8,625 km; refined products 7,937 km (2013)
- **Container port(s) (TEUs):** Bandar Abbas (2,752,460)
- **Major seaports:** Bandar-e Asaluyeh, Bandar Abbas, Bandar Emam
- **Transportation - note:** the International Maritime Bureau reports the territorial and offshore waters in the Niger Delta and Gulf of Guinea as high risk for piracy and armed robbery of ships; in 2014, 18 commercial vessels were boarded or attacked compared with 31 attacks in 2013; crews were robbed and stores or cargoes stolen; Nigerian pirates have extended the range of their attacks to as far away as Cote d'Ivoire
- **Electricity access/electrification:** 98.6% (2013)
- **Electricity - production:** 258 billion kWh/**consumption:** 218 billion kWh (2014 est.)
- **Electricity - imports:** 3.8 billion kWh/**exports:** 9.7 billion kWh (2014 est.)
- **Electricity from:** fossil fuels: 85.6%, nuclear: 1.2%, hydroelectric plants: 12.4%, other renewable sources: 0.8% (2012 est.)
- **Crude oil - production:** 3.3 million bbl/day (2015 est.)/**exports:** 1.042 million bbl/day/**imports:** 87,440 bbl/day (2013 est.)
- **Natural gas - production:** 174.5 billion cu m/**consumption:** 170.2 billion cu m (2014 est.)
- **Natural gas - exports:** 9.86 billion cu m (2013 est.)/**imports:** 6.886 billion cu m (2014 est.)
- **Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:** 650.4 million Mt (2013 est.)
- **Telephones - fixed lines:** total subscriptions: 30.5 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 37 (2015 est.)
- **Telephones - mobile cellular:** total: 74.2 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 91 (2015 est.)
- **Telephone system:** general assessment: currently being modernized and expanded with the goal of not only improving the efficiency and increasing the volume of the urban service but also bringing telephone service to several thousand villages not presently connected. domestic: heavy investment by Iran's state-owned telecom company has greatly improved and expanded both the fixed-line and mobile cellular networks; a huge percentage of the cell phones in the market have been smuggled into the country. international: submarine fiber-optic cable to UAE with access to Fiber-Optic Link Around the Globe (FLAG); Trans-Asia-Europe (TAE) fiber-optic line runs from Azerbaijan through the northern portion of Iran to Turkmenistan with expansion to Georgia and Azerbaijan; HF radio and microwave radio relay to Turkey, Azerbaijan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Syria, Kuwait, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan; satellite earth stations - 13 (9 Intelsat and 4 Inmarsat) (2015)
- **Broadcast media:** state-run broadcast media with no private, independent broadcasters; Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB), the state-run TV broadcaster, operates 5 nationwide channels, a news channel, about 30 provincial channels, and several international channels; about 20 foreign Persian-language TV stations broadcasting on satellite TV are capable of being seen in Iran; satellite dishes are illegal and, while their use had been tolerated, authorities began confiscating satellite dishes following the unrest stemming from the 2009 presidential election; IRIB operates 8 nationwide radio networks, a number of provincial stations, and an external service; most major international broadcasters transmit to Iran (2009)
- **Internet users:** total: 36.1 million, percent of population: 44.1% (2015 est.)

## 1.3 NORTH AMERICA

### 1.3.1 Canada

<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Surface Area</b></td> <td>9,984,670 sq. km (6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Population</b></td> <td>35,362,905 (2016 est.) (39)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Population Growth Rate</b></td> <td>0.74% (2016 est.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Language</b></td> <td>English (official) 58.7%, French (official) 22% (2011 est.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Religion</b></td> <td>Catholic 39%, Protestant 20.3%, none 23.9% (2011 est.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Literacy</b></td> <td>86.8%</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Surface Area</b>	9,984,670 sq. km (6)	<b>Population</b>	35,362,905 (2016 est.) (39)	<b>Population Growth Rate</b>	0.74% (2016 est.)	<b>Language</b>	English (official) 58.7%, French (official) 22% (2011 est.)	<b>Religion</b>	Catholic 39%, Protestant 20.3%, none 23.9% (2011 est.)	<b>Literacy</b>	86.8%	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Unemployment</b></td> <td>6.8% (2016)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Land Use</b></td> <td>6.8% Agricultural, 34.1% Forest (2011 est.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Urbanisation</b></td> <td>81.8% urban population (2015)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>GDP</b></td> <td>\$1.632 trillion (2015 est.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Biggest Cities</b></td> <td>Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa (capital), Edmonton</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Unemployment</b>	6.8% (2016)	<b>Land Use</b>	6.8% Agricultural, 34.1% Forest (2011 est.)	<b>Urbanisation</b>	81.8% urban population (2015)	<b>GDP</b>	\$1.632 trillion (2015 est.)	<b>Biggest Cities</b>	Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa (capital), Edmonton
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<b>Biggest Cities</b>	Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa (capital), Edmonton																						
<b>Geography</b>																							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Geography - note:</b> second-largest country in world (after Russia) and largest in the Americas; strategic location between Russia and US via north polar route; approximately 90% of the population is concentrated within 160 km (100 mi) of the US border; Canada has more fresh water than any other country and almost 9% of Canadian territory is water; Canada has at least 2 million and possibly over 3 million lakes - that is more than all other countries combined</li> <li>• <b>Population distribution:</b> vast majority of Canadians are positioned in a discontinuous band within approximately 300 km of the southern border with the United States; the most populated province is Ontario, followed by Quebec and British Columbia</li> <li>• <b>Climate:</b> varies from temperate in south to subarctic and arctic in north</li> <li>• <b>Terrain:</b> mostly plains with mountains in west, lowlands in southeast</li> <li>• <b>Elevation:</b> mean elevation 487m, elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0m, highest: Mount Logan 5,959 m</li> <li>• <b>Natural resources:</b> iron ore, nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, rare earth elements, molybdenum, potash, diamonds, silver, fish, timber, wildlife, coal, petroleum, natural gas, hydropower</li> <li>• <b>Natural hazards:</b> continuous permafrost in north is a serious obstacle to development; cyclonic storms form east of the Rocky Mountains, a result of the mixing of air masses from the Arctic, Pacific, and North American interior, and produce most of the country's rain and snow east of the mountains; volcanism: the vast majority of volcanoes in Western Canada's Coast Mountains remain dormant</li> <li>• <b>Environmental issues:</b> metal smelting, coal-burning utilities, and vehicle emissions impacting on agricultural and forest productivity; air pollution and resulting acid rain severely affecting lakes and damaging forests; ocean waters becoming contaminated due to agricultural, industrial, mining, and forestry activities</li> </ul>																							
<b>Economic &amp; Political Situation</b>																							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As a high-tech industrial society in the trillion-dollar class, Canada resembles the US in its market-oriented economic system, pattern of production, and high living standards. Since World War II, the impressive growth of the manufacturing, mining, and service sectors has transformed the nation from a largely rural economy into one primarily industrial and urban. In addition, the country's petroleum sector is rapidly expanding, because Alberta's oil sands significantly boosted Canada's proven oil reserves. Canada now ranks third in the world in proved oil reserves behind Venezuela and Saudi Arabia and is the world's fifth-largest oil producer.</li> <li>• The 1989 US-Canada Free Trade Agreement and the 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement (which includes Mexico) touched off a dramatic increase in trade and economic integration with the US, its principal trading partner. Canada enjoys a substantial trade surplus with the US, which absorbs about three-fourths of Canadian merchandise exports each year. Canada is the US's largest foreign supplier of energy, including oil, gas, and electric power, and a top source of US uranium imports.</li> <li>• Given its abundant natural resources, highly skilled labour force, and modern capital plant, Canada enjoyed solid economic growth from 1993 through 2007. Buffeted by the global economic crisis, the economy dropped into a sharp recession in the</li> </ul>																							

final months of 2008, and Ottawa posted its first fiscal deficit in 2009 after 12 years of surplus. Canada's major banks, however, emerged from the financial crisis of 2008-09 among the strongest in the world, owing to the early intervention by the Bank of Canada and the financial sector's tradition of conservative lending practices and strong capitalization. Canada achieved marginal growth in 2010-15, despite the recent drop in oil prices.

#### Macroeconomic Panorama

- **GDP (purchasing power parity):** \$1.574 trillion (2013 est.) -> \$1.613 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$1.632 trillion (2015 est.)
- **GDP - real growth rate:** 2.2% (2013 est.) -> 2.5% (2014 est.) -> 1.2% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - per capita (PPP):** \$44,800 (2013 est.) -> \$45,400 (2014 est.) -> \$45,600 (2015 est.)
- **Gross national saving:** 21.5% of GDP (2013 est.) -> 22% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 20.5% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by end use:** household consumption: 57.5%, government consumption: 21.2%, investment in fixed capital: 23.3%, investment in inventories: 0.3%, goods and services exports: 31.5%, goods and services imports: -33.8% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by sector of origin:** agriculture: 1.6%, industry: 28.2%, services: 70.3% (2015 est.)
- **Agriculture - products:** wheat, barley, oilseed, tobacco, fruits, vegetables; dairy products; fish; forest products
- **Industries:** transportation equipment, chemicals, processed and unprocessed minerals, food products, wood and paper products, fish products, petroleum, natural gas
- **Industrial production growth rate:** -2% (2015 est.)
- **Labour force:** 19.3 million (2015 est.)/agriculture: 2%, industry: 13%, services: 76% (2006 est.)
- **Unemployment rate:** 6.9% (2015 est.)
- **Population below poverty line:** 9.4% - **note:** this figure is the Low Income Cut-Off, a calculation that results in higher figures than found in many comparable economies; Canada does not have an official poverty line (2008 est.)
- **Budget-revenues:** \$599.5 billion/**expenditures:** \$625.7 billion (2015 est.)
- **Taxes and other revenues:** 38.6% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Public debt:** 93.2% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 98.6% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Inflation rate (consumer prices):** 1.9% (2014 est.) -> 1.1% (2015 est.)
- **Central bank discount rate:** 0.25% (2009 est.) -> 1% (2010 est.)
- **Commercial bank prime lending rate:** 3% (2014 est.) -> 2.78% (2015 est.)
- **Market value of publicly traded shares:** \$2.16 trillion (2013 est.) -> \$1.91 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$2 trillion (2015 est.)
- **Current account balance:** -\$40.59 billion (2014 est.) -> -\$51.38 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports:** \$478.3 billion (2014 est.) -> \$411 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports - commodities:** motor vehicles and parts, industrial machinery, aircraft, telecommunications equipment; chemicals, plastics, fertilizers; wood pulp, timber, crude petroleum, natural gas, electricity, aluminum
- **Exports - partners:** US 76.7% (2015)
- **Imports:** \$428.7 billion (2014 est.) -> \$473.9 billion (2015 est.)
- **Imports - commodities:** machinery and equipment, motor vehicles and parts, crude oil, chemicals, electricity, durable consumer goods
- **Imports - partners:** US 53.1%, China 12.2%, Mexico 5.8% (2015)
- **Debt - external:** \$1.4 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$1.5 trillion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment at home:** \$1.01 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$1.07 trillion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment abroad:** \$1.176 trillion (2014 est.) -> 1.256 trillion (2015 est.)

#### Space Sector

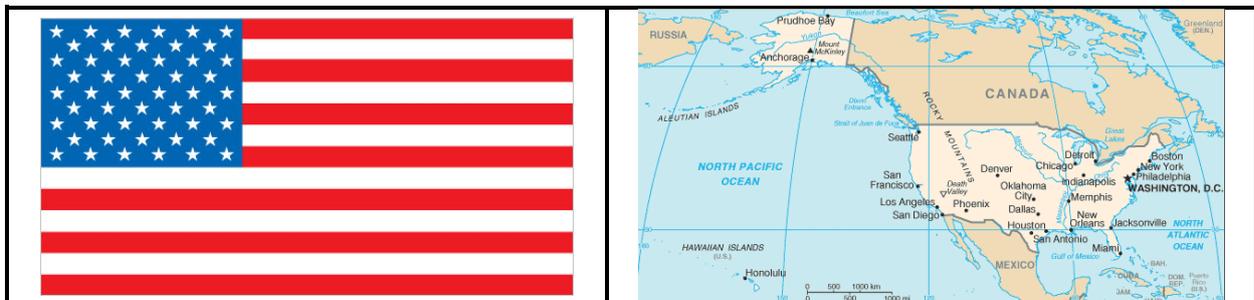
#### Please contact Space2ID Consortium

#### MELCA Related Information

- **Annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers:** 80 million
- **Airports:** 523 with paved runways/944 with unpaved runways (2013)
- **Railways:** 77,932 km (2014)
- **Roadways:** paved: 415,600 km/unpaved: 626,700 km (2010)
- **Waterways:** 636 km (Saint Lawrence Seaway of 3,769 km, including the Saint Lawrence River of 3,058 km, shared with United States) (2011)
- **Pipelines:** gas and liquid petroleum 100,000 km (2013)
- **Oil terminal(s):** Lower Lakes terminal
- **Dry bulk cargo port(s):** Port-Cartier (iron ore and grain),
- **Container port(s):** Montreal (1,362,975), Vancouver (2,507,032)(2011)
- **LNG terminal(s) (import):** Saint John Major seaports: Halifax, Saint John (New Brunswick), Vancouver
- **River and lake port(s):** Montreal, Quebec City, Sept-Isles (St. Lawrence); Fraser River Port (Fraser); Hamilton (Lake Ontario)
- **Electricity access/electrification:** 100% (2016)
- **Electricity - production:** 633 billion kWh/**consumption:** 528 billion kWh (2014 est.)
- **Electricity - imports:** 13 billion kWh/**exports:** 58.4 billion kW (2014 est.)

- **Electricity from:** fossil fuels: 25.7%, nuclear: 10%, hydroelectric plants: 55.8%, other renewable sources: 8.3% (2012 est.)
- **Crude oil - production:** 3.677 million bbl/day (2015 est.)/**exports:** 3.21 million bbl/day/**imports:** 581,300 bbl/day (2015 est.)
- **Natural gas - production:** 151.5 billion cu m/**consumption:** 116.5 billion cu m (2014 est.)
- **Natural gas - exports:** 77.96 billion cu m (2013 est.)/**imports:** 21.89 billion cu m (2014 est.)
- **Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:** 564 million Mt (2013 est.)
- **Telephones - fixed lines:** total subscriptions: 15.9 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 45 (2015 est.)
- **Telephones - mobile cellular:** total: 29.4 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 84 (2015 est.)
- **Telephone system:** general assessment: excellent service provided by modern technology. domestic: domestic satellite system with about 300 earth stations. international: submarine cables provide links to the US and Europe; satellite earth stations - 7 (5 Intelsat - 4 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Pacific Ocean, and 2 Intersputnik - Atlantic Ocean region) (2011)
- **Broadcast media:** 2 public TV broadcasting networks each with a large number of network affiliates; several private-commercial networks also with multiple network affiliates; overall, about 150 TV stations; multi-channel satellite and cable systems provide access to a wide range of stations including US stations; mix of public and commercial radio broadcasters with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC), the public radio broadcaster, operating 4 radio networks, Radio Canada International, and radio services to indigenous populations in the north; roughly 2,000 licensed radio stations (2008)
- **Internet users:** total: 31.1 million, percent of population: 88.5% (2015 est.)

### 1.3.2 USA



<b>Surface Area</b>	9,833,517 sq. km (6)	<b>Unemployment</b>	4.9% (2016)
<b>Population</b>	323,995,528 (2016 est.) (39)	<b>Land Use</b>	44.5% Agricultural, 33.3% Forest (2011 est.)
<b>Population Growth Rate</b>	0.81% (2016 est.)	<b>Urbanisation</b>	81.6% urban population (2015)
<b>Language</b>	English 79.2%, Spanish 12.9% (2011 est.)	<b>GDP</b>	\$17.95 trillion (2015 est.)
<b>Religion</b>	Roman Catholics/Protestants 67.3%, unaffiliated 22.8%, (2014 est.)		

#### Geography

- **Geography - note:** world's third-largest country by size (after Russia and Canada) and by population (after China and India); Denali (Mt. McKinley) is the highest point in North America and Death Valley the lowest point on the continent
- **Population distribution:** large urban clusters are spread throughout the eastern half of the US (particularly the Great Lakes area, northeast, east, and southeast) and the western tier states; mountainous areas, principally the Rocky Mountains and Appalachian chain, deserts in the southwest, the dense boreal forests in the extreme north, and the central prairie states are less densely populated; Alaska's population is concentrated along its southern coast - with particular emphasis on the city of Anchorage - and Hawaii's is centered on the island of Oahu
- **Climate:** mostly temperate, but tropical in Hawaii and Florida, arctic in Alaska, semiarid in the great plains west of the Mississippi River, and arid in the Great Basin of the southwest; low winter temperatures in the northwest are ameliorated occasionally in January and February by warm chinook winds from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains
- **Terrain:** vast central plain, mountains in west, hills and low mountains in east; rugged mountains and broad river valleys in Alaska; rugged, volcanic topography in Hawaii
- **Elevation:** mean elevation 760m, elevation extremes: lowest point: Death Valley -86 m, highest: Denali (Mount McKinley) 6,190 m
- **Natural resources:** coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, rare earth elements, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, timber, arable land
- **Natural hazards:** tsunamis; volcanoes; earthquake activity around Pacific Basin; hurricanes along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts; tornadoes in the Midwest and Southeast; mud slides in California; forest fires in the west; flooding; permafrost in

northern Alaska, a major impediment to development; volcanism: volcanic activity in the Hawaiian Islands, Western Alaska, the Pacific Northwest, and in the Northern Mariana Islands

- **Environmental issues:** large emitter of carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels; air pollution resulting in acid rain in both the US and Canada; water pollution from runoff of pesticides and fertilizers; limited natural freshwater resources in much of the western part of the country require careful management; desertification

#### Economic & Political Situation

- The US has the most technologically powerful economy in the world, with a per capita GDP of \$54,800. US firms are at or near the forefront in technological advances, especially in computers, pharmaceuticals, and medical, aerospace, and military equipment; however, their advantage has narrowed since the end of World War II. Based on a comparison of GDP measured at Purchasing Power Parity conversion rates, the US economy in 2014, having stood as the largest in the world for more than a century, slipped into second place behind China, which has more than tripled the US growth rate for each year of the past four decades. In the US, private individuals and business firms make most of the decisions, and the federal and state governments buy needed goods and services predominantly in the private marketplace. US business firms enjoy greater flexibility than their counterparts in Western Europe and Japan in decisions to expand capital plant, to lay off surplus workers, and to develop new products. At the same time, businesses face higher barriers to enter their rivals' home markets than foreign firms face entering US markets.
- Long-term problems for the US include stagnation of wages for lower-income families, inadequate investment in deteriorating infrastructure, rapidly rising medical and pension costs of an aging population, energy shortages, and sizable current account and budget deficits.
- Imported oil accounts for nearly 55% of US consumption and oil has a major impact on the overall health of the economy. Crude oil prices doubled between 2001 and 2006, the year home prices peaked; higher gasoline prices ate into consumers' budgets and many individuals fell behind in their mortgage payments. Oil prices climbed another 50% between 2006 and 2008, and bank foreclosures more than doubled in the same period. Besides dampening the housing market, soaring oil prices caused a drop in the value of the dollar and a deterioration in the US merchandise trade deficit, which peaked at \$840 billion in 2008. Because the US economy is energy-intensive, falling oil prices since 2013 have alleviated many of the problems the earlier increases had created.
- The sub-prime mortgage crisis, falling home prices, investment bank failures, tight credit, and the global economic downturn pushed the US into a recession by mid-2008. GDP contracted until the third quarter of 2009, making this the deepest and longest downturn since the Great Depression. To help stabilize financial markets, the US Congress established a \$700 billion Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) in October 2008. The government used some of these funds to purchase equity in US banks and industrial corporations, much of which had been returned to the government by early 2011. In January 2009, Congress passed and President Barack OBAMA signed a bill providing an additional \$787 billion fiscal stimulus to be used over 10 years - two-thirds on additional spending and one-third on tax cuts - to create jobs and to help the economy recover. In 2010 and 2011, the federal budget deficit reached nearly 9% of GDP. In 2012, the Federal Government reduced the growth of spending and the deficit shrank to 7.6% of GDP. US revenues from taxes and other sources are lower, as a percentage of GDP, than those of most other countries.
- Wars in Iraq and Afghanistan required major shifts in national resources from civilian to military purposes and contributed to the growth of the budget deficit and public debt. Through 2014, the direct costs of the wars totalled more than \$1.5 trillion, according to US Government figures.
- In July 2010, the president signed the DODD-FRANK Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, a law designed to promote financial stability by protecting consumers from financial abuses, ending taxpayer bailouts of financial firms, dealing with troubled banks that are "too big to fail," and improving accountability and transparency in the financial system - in particular, by requiring certain financial derivatives to be traded in markets that are subject to government regulation and oversight.

#### Macroeconomic Panorama

- **GDP (purchasing power parity):** \$17.11 trillion (2013 est.) -> \$17.52 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$17.95 trillion (2015 est.)
- **GDP - real growth rate:** 1.5% (2013 est.) -> 2.4% (2014 est.) -> 2.4% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - per capita (PPP):** \$54,000 (2013 est.) -> \$54,900 (2014 est.) -> \$55,800 (2015 est.)
- **Gross national saving:** 13.7% of GDP (2013 est.) -> 14.2% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 14.1% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by end use:** household consumption: 68.4%, government consumption: 17.7%, investment in fixed capital: 16.2%, investment in inventories: 0.6%, goods and services exports: 12.6%, goods and services imports: -15.5% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by sector of origin:** agriculture: 1.1%, industry: 19.4%, services: 79.5% (2015 est.)
- **Agriculture - products:** wheat, corn, other grains, fruits, vegetables, cotton; beef, pork, poultry, dairy products; fish; forest products
- **Industries:** highly diversified, world leading, high-technology innovator, second-largest industrial output in the world; petroleum, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics, food processing, consumer goods, lumber, mining
- **Industrial production growth rate:** 1.9% (2015 est.)
- **Labour force:** 157.1 million (2015 est.)

- **Labour force - by occupation:** farming, forestry, and fishing: 0.7%, manufacturing, extraction, transportation, and crafts: 20.3%, managerial, professional, and technical: 37.3%, sales and office: 24.2%, other services: 17.6%, note: figures exclude the unemployed (2009)
- **Unemployment rate:** 5.3% (2015 est.)
- **Population below poverty line:** 15.1%
- **Budget-revenues:** \$3.249 trillion/**expenditures:** \$3.688 trillion (2015 est.)
- **Taxes and other revenues:** 18.1% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Public debt:** 74.4% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 73.6% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Inflation rate (consumer prices):** 1.6% (2014 est.) -> 0.1% (2015 est.)
- **Central bank discount rate:** 0.5% (2009, 2010 est.)
- **Commercial bank prime lending rate:** 3.25% (2014, 2015 est.)
- **Market value of publicly traded shares:** \$17.14 trillion (2013 est.) -> \$15.64 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$18.67 trillion (2015 est.)
- **Current account balance:** -\$389.5billion (2014 est.) -> -\$484.1 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports:** \$1.633 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$1.51 trillion (2015 est.)
- **Exports - commodities:** agricultural products (soybeans, fruit, corn) 9.2%, industrial supplies (organic chemicals) 26.8%, capital goods (transistors, aircraft, motor vehicle parts, computers, telecommunications equipment) 49.0%, consumer goods (automobiles, medicines) 15.0% (2008 est.)
- **Exports - partners:** Canada 18.6%, Mexico 15.7%, China 7.7%, Japan 4.2% (2015)
- **Imports:** \$2.386 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$2.273 trillion (2015 est.)
- **Imports - commodities:** agricultural products 4.9%, industrial supplies 32.9% (crude oil 8.2%), capital goods 30.4% (computers, telecommunications equipment, motor vehicle parts, office machines, electric power machinery), consumer goods 31.8% (automobiles, clothing, medicines, furniture, toys) (2008 est.)
- **Imports - partners:** China 21.5%, Canada 13.2%, Mexico 13.2%, Japan 5.9%, Germany 5.5% (2015)
- **Debt - external:** \$16.49 trillion (2013 est.) -> \$17.26 trillion (2014 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment at home:** \$2.901 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$3.28 trillion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment abroad:** \$4.921 trillion (2014 est.) -> 5.269 trillion (2015 est.)

#### Space Sector

Please contact [Space2ID Consortium](#)

#### MELCA Related Information

- **Annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers:** 800 million
- **Airports:** 5054 with paved runways/8,459 with unpaved runways (2013)
- **Railways:** 293,564.2 km
- **Roadways:** paved: 4,304,715 km/unpaved: 2,281,895 km (2010)
- **Waterways:** 41,009 km (19,312 km used for commerce; Saint Lawrence Seaway of 3,769 km, including the Saint Lawrence River of 3,058 km, is shared with Canada) (2012)
- **Pipelines:** natural gas 1,984,321 km; petroleum products 240,711 km (2013)
- **Cargo ports (tonnage):** Baton Rouge, Corpus Christi, Hampton Roads, Houston, Long Beach, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Plaquemines, Tampa, Texas City
- **Container port(s) (TEUs):** Hampton Roads (1,918,029), Houston (1,866,450), Long Beach (6,061,091), Los Angeles (7,940,511), New York/New Jersey (5,503,485), Oakland (2,342,504), Savannah (2,944,678), Seattle (2,033,535)(2011)
- **Cruise departure ports (passengers):** Miami (2,032,000), Port Everglades (1,277,000), Port Canaveral (1,189,000), Seattle (430,000), Long Beach (415,000) (2009)
- **Oil terminals:** LOOP terminal, Haymark terminal
- **LNG terminal(s) (import):** Cove Point (MD), Elba Island (GA), Everett (MA), Freeport (TX), Golden Pass (TX), Hackberry (LA), Lake Charles (LA), Neptune (offshore), Northeast Gateway (offshore), Pascagoula (MS), Sabine Pass (TX)
- **LNG terminal(s) (export):** Kenai (AK)
- **Electricity access/electrification:** 100% (2016)
- **Electricity - production:** 4.103 trillion kWh/**consumption:** 3.913 trillion kWh (2014 est.)
- **Electricity - imports:** 67 billion kWh/**exports:** 13 billion kW (2014 est.)
- **Electricity from:** fossil fuels: 73.5%, nuclear: 9.6%, hydroelectric plants: 7.4%, other renewable sources: 7.4% (2012 est.)
- **Crude oil - production:** 9.415 million bbl/day/**exports:** 1.162 million bbl/day/**imports:** 8.567 million bbl/day (2015 est.)
- **Natural gas - production:** 766.2 billion cu m/**consumption:** 773.2 billion cu m (2015 est.)
- **Natural gas - exports:** 42.87 billion cu m (2013 est.)/**imports:** 76.96 billion cu m (2014 est.)
- **Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:** 5.402 billion Mt (2013 est.)
- **Telephones - fixed lines:** total subscriptions: 122 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 38 (2015 est.)
- **Telephones - mobile cellular:** total: 382 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 119 (2015 est.)
- **Telephone system:** general assessment: a large, technologically advanced, multipurpose communications system. domestic:

a large system of fiber-optic cable, microwave radio relay, coaxial cable, and domestic satellites carries every form of telephone traffic; a rapidly growing cellular system carries mobile telephone traffic throughout the country. international: multiple ocean cable systems provide international connectivity; satellite earth stations - 61 Intelsat (45 Atlantic Ocean and 16 Pacific Ocean), 5 Intersputnik (Atlantic Ocean region), and 4 Inmarsat (Pacific and Atlantic Ocean regions) (2015)

- **Broadcast media:** 4 major terrestrial TV networks with affiliate stations throughout the country, plus cable and satellite networks, independent stations, and a limited public broadcasting sector that is largely supported by private grants; overall, thousands of TV stations broadcasting; multiple national radio networks with many affiliate stations; while most stations are commercial, National Public Radio (NPR) has a network of some 600 member stations; satellite radio available; overall, nearly 15,000 radio stations operating (2008)
- **Internet users:** total: 240 million, percent of population: 74.6% (2015 est.)

## 1.4 LATIN AMERICA

### 1.4.1 Colombia

			
<b>Surface Area</b>	1,138,910 sq. km (26)	<b>Unemployment</b>	8.9% (2015)
<b>Population</b>	47,220,856 (July 2016 est.) (30)	<b>Land Use</b>	37.5% Agricultural, 54.4% Forest
<b>Population Growth Rate</b>	1.02% (2016 est.)	<b>Urbanisation</b>	76.4% urban population (2015)
<b>Language</b>	Spanish (official)	<b>GDP</b>	\$667.4 billion (2015 est.)
<b>Religion</b>	Roman Catholic 90%	<b>Biggest Cities</b>	Bogota, Medellin, Cali, Barranquilla
<b>Literacy</b>	94.7%	<b>Geography</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Geography-note:</b> only South American country with coastlines on both the North Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea</li> <li>• <b>Climate:</b> tropical along coast and eastern plains; cooler in highlands</li> <li>• <b>Terrain:</b> flat coastal lowlands, central highlands, high Andes Mountains, eastern lowland plains (Llanos)</li> <li>• <b>Elevation:</b> mean elevation: 593 m, elevation extremes: lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m, highest point: Pico Cristobal Colon 5,775 m</li> <li>• <b>Population distribution:</b> The majority of people live in the north and west where agricultural opportunities and natural resources are found; the vast grasslands to the south and east (approximately 60% of the country) are sparsely populated</li> <li>• <b>Natural hazards:</b> highlands subject to volcanic eruptions; occasional earthquakes; periodic droughts</li> <li>• <b>Environmental issues:</b> deforestation; soil and water quality damage from overuse of pesticides; air pollution, especially in Bogota, from vehicle emissions</li> <li>• <b>Other issues:</b> Despite decades of internal conflict and drug related security challenges, Colombia maintains relatively strong democratic institutions characterized by peaceful, transparent elections and the protection of civil liberties. On 23 June 2016, the Colombian government and the FARC rebels signed a historic ceasefire deal, bringing them closer to ending more than five decades of conflict. However, on October 2016, a majority of the Colombian public rejected the deal.</li> </ul>			
<b>Economic Situation</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colombia's consistently sound economic policies and aggressive promotion of free trade agreements in recent years have bolstered its ability to weather external shocks. Colombia depends heavily on energy and mining exports, making it vulnerable to a drop in commodity prices. Colombia is the world's 4<sup>th</sup> largest coal exporter and Latin America's 4<sup>th</sup> largest oil producer. Economic development is stymied by inadequate infrastructure, inequality, poverty and uncertain security situation.</li> </ul>			

- Declining oil prices have resulted in a drop in government revenues. In 2014, Colombia passed a tax reform bill to offset the lost revenue from the global drop in oil prices. The SANTOS administration is also using tax reform to help finance implementation of a peace deal between FARC and the government. Colombian officials estimate a peace deal may bolster economic growth by up to 2%.
- Despite austerity measures put in place by the SANTOS administration, GDP and foreign direct investment fell in 2015, while the El Nino weather phenomenon caused food and energy prices to rise, with inflation spiking to 6.8%. In order to combat inflation, the Central Bank raised interest rates four times during the last four months of 2015, ending the year with a 25 basis point increase to 5.75%. Unemployment has continued to decrease and hit a record low of 8.9% in 2015, but the rate is still one of Latin America's highest. Nevertheless, Colombia's GDP growth rate makes it the region's best performer among large economies in 2015.

#### Macroeconomic Panorama

- **GDP (purchasing power parity):** \$620.3 billion (2013 est.) -> \$647.5 billion (2014 est.) -> \$667.4 billion (2015 est.)
- **GDP – real growth rate:** 4.9% (2013 est.) -> 4.4% (2014 est.) -> 4.9% (2015 est.)
- **GDP – per capita (PPP) :** \$13,200 (2013 est.) -> \$13,600 (2014 est.) -> \$13,800 (2015 est.)
- **Gross national saving:** 21.1% of GDP (2013 est.) -> 21.1% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 21.3% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **GDP – composition by end use:** household consumption: 63.5%, government consumption: 18.2%, fixed capital investment: 26.7%, inventories investment: 1%, exports of goods & services: 14.7%, imports of goods & services: -24.2% (2015 est.)
- **GDP – composition by sector of origin:** agriculture: 6.8%, industry: 34%, services: 59.2% (2015 est.)
- **Agricultural products:** coffee, cut flowers, bananas, rice, tobacco, corn, sugarcane, cocoa beans, oilseed, vegetables; shrimp; forest products
- **Industries:** textiles, food processing, oil, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, cement; gold, coal, emeralds
- **Industrial production growth rate:** 2% (2015 est.)
- **Labour force:** 24.17 million (2015 est.)/agriculture: 17%, industry: 21%, services: 62% (2011)
- **Unemployment rate:** 8.9% (2015 est.)
- **Population below poverty line:** 27.8% (2015 est.)
- **Budget-revenues :** \$82.45 billion/**expenditures :** \$92.49 billion (2015 est.)
- **Taxes and other revenues:** 28.1% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Public debt:** 46% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 49.6% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Inflation rate (consumer prices) :** 2.9% (2014 est.) -> 5% (2015 est.)
- **Central bank discount rate:** 4.75% (31 December 2011) -> 5.75% (18 December 2015)
- **Commercial bank prime lending rate:** 10.87% (31 December 2014 est.) -> 11.45% (31 December 2015 est.)
- **Market value of publicly traded shares:** \$208.5 billion (31 December 2013 est.) -> \$201.3 billion (31 December 2014 est.) -> \$262.1 billion (31 December 2015 est.)
- **Current account balance :** -\$19.57 billion (2014 est.) -> -\$19.04 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports :** \$56.92 billion (2014 est.) -> \$38.12 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports – commodities:** petroleum, coal, emeralds, coffee, nickel, cut flowers, bananas, apparel
- **Exports – partners:** US 27.5%, Panama 7.2%, China 5.2%, Spain 4.4%, Ecuador 4% (2015)
- **Imports :** \$61.55 billion (2014 est.) -> \$52.04 billion (2015 est.)
- **Imports – commodities:** industrial equipment, transportation equipment, consumer goods, chemicals, paper products, fuels, electricity
- **Imports – partners:** US 28.8%, China 18.6%, Mexico 7.1%, Germany 4.2% (2015)
- **Debt – external:** \$102.3 billion (31 December 2014 est.) -> \$107.3 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment at home:** \$141.9 billion (2014 est.) -> \$149.7 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment abroad:** \$43.08 billion (2014 est.) -> \$47.3 billion (2015 est.)

#### Space Sector

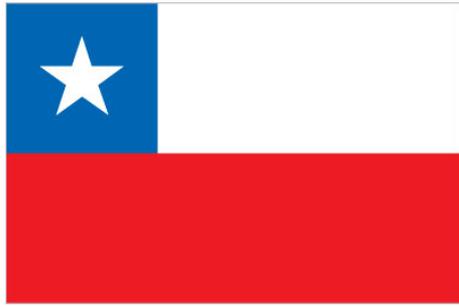
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#### MELCA Related Information

- **Annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers:** 30,742,928
- **Airports:** 121 with paved runways/715 with unpaved runways (2013)
- **Railways:** 2,141 km
- **Roadways:** 204,855 km (2015)
- **Waterways:** 24,725 km (18,300 km navigable; the most important waterway, the River Magdalena, of which 1,488 km is navigable, is dredged regularly to ensure safe passage of cargo vessels and container barges) (2012)
- **Pipelines:** gas 4,991 km; oil 6,796 km; refined products 3,429 km (2013)
- **Oil terminal(s):** Covenas offshore terminal
- **River port(s) :** Barranquilla (Rio Magdalena)
- **Major seaports:** Atlantic Ocean (Caribbean) – Cartagena, Santa Marta, Turbo; Pacific Ocean – Buenaventura
- **Electricity access/electrification:** 97% - urban areas: 100%/rural areas: 88% (2013)

- **Electricity – production:** 68 billion kWh/**consumption:** 60 billion kWh (2014 est.)
- **Electricity – imports:** 47 million kWh/**exports:** 800 million kW (2014 est.)
- **Electricity from:** fossil fuels: 32.1%, nuclear: 0%, hydroelectric plants: 67.2%, other renewable sources: 0.7% (2012 est.)
- **Crude oil – production:** 1.006 million bbl/day (2015 est.)/**exports:** 711,900 bbl/day/**imports:** 0 bbl/day (2013 est.)
- **Natural gas – production:** 12.68 billion cu m/**consumption:** 11.73 billion cu m (2014 est.)
- **Natural gas – exports :** 950 million cu m (2014 est.)/**imports :** 0 cu m (2013 est.)
- **Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:** 74 million Mt (2013 est.)
- **Telephones – fixed lines:** total subscriptions: 7,109,254/**subscriptions per 100 inhabitants:** 15 (July 2015 est.)
- **Telephones – mobile cellular:** **total:** 57.327 million/**subscriptions per 100 inhabitants:** 123 (July 2015 est.)
- **Telephone system:** Modern system in many respects with a nationwide microwave radio relay system, a domestic satellite system with 41 earth stations, and a fiber-optic network linking 50 cities; telecommunications sector liberalized during the 1990s; multiple providers of both fixed-line and mobile-cellular services. Competition among cellular service providers is resulting in falling local and international calling rates and contributing to the steep decline in the market share of fixed-line services. International: multiple submarine cable systems provide links to the US, parts of the Caribbean, and Central and South America; 10 satellite earth stations (6 Intelsat, 1 Inmarsat, 3 fully digitalized international switching centres) (2011)
- **Broadcast media:** Combination of state-owned and privately owned broadcast media provide service; more than 500 radio stations and many national, regional, and local TV stations (2007)
- **Internet users - total:** 26.128 million/**percent of population:** 55.9% (July 2015 est.)
- **Agriculture:** Plant cultivation and livestock production have continuously abandoned subsistence agricultural practices in favour of technological farming resulting in cash crops which contribute to the Economy of Colombia. The Colombian agricultural production has significant gaps in domestic and/or international human and animal sustenance needs.

## 1.4.2 Chile

			
<b>Surface Area</b>	756,102 sq. km (38)	<b>Literacy</b>	97.5%
<b>Population</b>	17,650,114 (July 2016 est.) (64)	<b>Unemployment</b>	6.3%
<b>Population Growth Rate</b>	0.8% (2016 est.)	<b>Land Use</b>	21.1% Agricultural, 21.9% Forest
<b>Language</b>	Spanish 99.5% (official)	<b>Urbanisation</b>	89.5% urban population: (2015)
<b>Religion</b>	Roman Catholic 66.7%, Evangelical or Protestant 16.4% (2012 est.)	<b>GDP</b>	\$422.4 billion (2015 est.)
		<b>Biggest Cities</b>	Santiago
<b>Geography</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Geography - note:</b> The longest north-south trending country in the world, extending across 39 degrees of latitude. Strategic location relative to sea lanes between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.</li> <li>• <b>Topography:</b> Low coastal mountains, fertile central valley, rugged Andes in east terrain. The Atacama Desert spreading across the northern part of the country is the driest desert in the world. The crater lake of Ojos del Salado is the world's highest lake (at 6,390 m). Mean elevation: 1,871 m, Lowest point: Pacific Ocean 0 m, Highest point: Nevado Ojos del Salado 6,880 m.</li> <li>• <b>Population distribution:</b> 90% of the population is located in the middle third of the country around the capital of Santiago; the far north (anchored by the Atacama Desert) and the extreme south are relatively underpopulated.</li> <li>• <b>Climate:</b> The diverse climate of Chile ranges from the world's driest desert in the north—the Atacama Desert—through a Mediterranean climate in the centre, humid subtropical in Easter Island, to an oceanic climate, including alpine tundra and glaciers in the east and south. According to the Köppen system, Chile within its borders hosts at least ten major climatic subtypes. There are four seasons in most of the country: summer (December to February), autumn (March to May), winter (June to August), and spring (September to November).</li> <li>• <b>Natural hazards:</b> Severe earthquakes, active volcanism, tsunamis. Significant volcanic activity due to more than three-dozen</li> </ul>			

active volcanoes along the Andes Mountains.

- **Environmental issues:** Widespread deforestation and mining. Air pollution from industrial and vehicle emissions. Water pollution from raw sewage.

#### Economic Situation

- Chile is one of South America's most stable and prosperous nations, leading Latin American nations in human development, competitiveness, income per capita, globalisation, economic freedom and low perception of corruption. Since July 2013, Chile is considered by the World Bank as a "high-income economy".
- Chile has a market-oriented economy characterised by a high level of foreign trade and a reputation for strong financial institutions and sound policy that have given it the strongest sovereign bond rating in South America. Exports of goods and services account for approximately one-third of GDP, with commodities making up some 60% of total exports.
- From 2003 through 2013, real growth averaged almost 5% per year, despite the slight contraction in 2009 that resulted from the global financial crisis. Growth slowed to an estimated 2.3% in 2015. A continued drop in copper prices prompted Chile to experience its second consecutive year of slow growth, elevated inflation, and a depreciating currency (copper alone provides 20% of government revenue).
- Chile has 22 trade agreements covering 60 countries including agreements with the EU, Mercosur, China, India, South Korea, and Mexico.

#### Macroeconomic Panorama

- **GDP (purchasing power parity):** \$406.4 billion (2013 est.) -> \$413.9 billion (2014 est.) -> \$422.4 billion (2015 est.)
- **GDP - real growth rate:** 4% (2013 est.) -> 1.8% (2014 est.) -> 2.1% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - per capita (PPP):** \$23,000 (2013, 2014 est.) -> \$23,500 (2015 est.)
- **Gross national saving:** 20.8% of GDP (2013 est.) -> 20.9% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 20.5% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by end use:** household consumption: 64.3%, government consumption: 13.4%, fixed capital investment: 22.7%, inventories investment: -0.3%, exports of goods & services: 30.1%, imports of goods & services: -30.3% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by sector of origin:** agriculture: 3.9%, industry: 32.9%, services: 63.2% (2015 est.)
- **Agricultural products:** grapes, apples, pears, onions, wheat, corn, oats, peaches, garlic, asparagus, beans; beef, poultry, wool; fish; timber
- **Industries:** copper, lithium, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish processing, iron and steel, wood and wood products, transport equipment, cement, textiles.
- **Industrial production growth rate:** 1.2% (2015 est.)
- **Labour force:** 8.635 million (2015 est.)/agriculture: 13.2%, industry: 23%, services: 63.9% (2005)
- **Unemployment rate:** 6.3% (2015 est.)
- **Population below poverty line:** 14.4% (2013)
- **Budget-revenues:** \$50.71 billion/**expenditures:** \$55.89 billion (2015 est.)
- **Taxes and other revenues:** 21.1% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Public debt:** 15.1% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 16.7% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Inflation rate (consumer prices):** 4.4% (2014 est.) -> 4.3% (2015 est.)
- **Central bank discount rate:** 0.5% (31 December 2009) -> 3.12% (31 December 2010)
- **Commercial bank prime lending rate:** 8.1% (31 December 2014 est.) -> 5.52% (31 December 2015 est.)
- **Market value of publicly traded shares:** \$341.6 billion (31 December 2013 est.) -> \$270.3 billion (31 December 2014 est.) -> \$313.3 billion (31 December 2015 est.)
- **Current account balance:** -\$3.317 billion (2014 est.) -> -\$4.765 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports:** \$74.92 billion (2014 est.) -> \$62.23 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports - commodities:** copper, fruit, fish products, paper and pulp, chemicals, wine
- **Exports - partners:** China 26.3%, US 13.2%, Japan 8.5%, South Korea 6.5%, Brazil 4.9% (2015)
- **Imports:** \$68.58 billion (2014 est.) -> \$58.74 billion (2015 est.)
- **Imports - commodities:** petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, electrical and telecommunications equipment, industrial machinery, vehicles, natural gas
- **Imports - partners:** China 23.4%, US 18.8%, Brazil 7.8%, Argentina 4% (2015)
- **Debt - external:** \$149.6 billion (2014 est.) -> \$156.1 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment at home:** \$180 billion (2014 est.) -> \$176.8 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment abroad:** \$81.69 billion (2014 est.) -> \$72.81 billion (2015 est.)

#### Space Sector

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#### MELCA Related Information

- **Transportation - note:** Due to Chile's topography a functioning transport network is vital to its economy. Buses are now the main means of long distance transportation in Chile, following the decline of its railway network. The bus system covers the entire country, from Arica to Santiago (a 30-hour journey) and from Santiago to Punta Arenas (about 40 hours).

- **Annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers:** 15,006,762
- **Airports:** 90 with paved runways/391 with unpaved runways (2013)
- **Railways:** 7,281.5 km
- **Roadways:** 77,764 km - 18,119 km paved, 59,645 km unpaved (2010)
- **Pipelines:** gas 3,160 km; liquid petroleum gas 781 km; oil 985 km; refined products 722 km (2013)
- **LNG terminals (import):** Mejillones, Quintero
- **Major seaports:** Coronel, Huasco, Lirquen, Puerto Ventanas, San Antonio, San Vicente, Valparaiso
- **Electricity access/electrification:** 99.6% - urban areas: 100%/rural areas: 98% (2012)
- **Electricity - production:** 71 billion kWh/**consumption:** 66 billion kWh (2014 est.)
- **Electricity from:** fossil fuels: 62.1%, nuclear: 0%, hydroelectric plants: 33%, other renewable sources: 4.9% (2012 est.)
- **Crude oil - production:** 6,260 bbl/day/**exports:** 0 bbl/day/**imports:** 165,900 bbl/day (2015 est.)
- **Natural gas - production:** 798 million cu m/**consumption:** 4.048 billion cu m (2014 est.)
- **Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:** 76 million Mt (2013 est.)
- **Telephones - fixed lines: total subscriptions:** 3,445,880/**subscriptions per 100 inhabitants:** 20 (July 2015 est.)
- **Telephones - mobile cellular: total:** 23.206 million/**subscriptions per 100 inhabitants:** 133 (July 2015 est.)
- **Telephone system:** Privatization began in 1988; most advanced telecommunications infrastructure in South America; modern system based on extensive microwave radio relay facilities; domestic satellite system with 3 earth stations. Number of fixed-line connections has stagnated in recent years as mobile-cellular usage continues to increase.
- **Broadcast media:** National and local terrestrial TV channels, coupled with extensive cable TV networks; the state-owned Television Nacional de Chile (TVN) network is self-financed through commercial advertising revenues and is not under direct government control; large number of privately owned TV stations; about 250 radio stations (2007)
- **Internet users - total:** 11.256 million/**percent of population:** 64.3% (July 2015 est.)
- **Agriculture:** Due to its geographical isolation and strict customs policies Chile is free from diseases such as Mad Cow Disease, fruit fly and Phylloxera. This, plus being located in the Southern Hemisphere which has quite different harvesting times from the Northern Hemisphere, and its wide range of agriculture conditions are considered Chile's main comparative advantages. However, Chile's mountainous landscape limits the extent and intensity of agriculture so that arable land corresponds only to 2.62% of the total territory.

## 1.5 SOUTH-EAST ASIA

### 1.5.1 Singapore

	
<p><b>Surface Area</b> 697 sq. km (192)</p> <p><b>Population</b> 5,781,728 (July 2016 est.) (5)</p> <p><b>Population Growth Rate</b> 1.86% (2016 est.)</p> <p><b>Language</b> Mandarin (official) 36.3%, English (official) 29.8%, Malay (official) 11.9%, Hokkien 8.1%</p> <p><b>Religion</b> Buddhist 33.9%, Muslim 14.3%, Taoist 11.3%, Christian 28%, Hindu 5.2%, none 16.4% (2010)</p>	<p><b>Literacy</b> 96.8%</p> <p><b>Unemployment</b> 7% (youth ages 15-24)</p> <p><b>Land Use</b> 1% Agricultural, 51.7% Forest</p> <p><b>Urbanisation</b> 100% urban population (2015)</p> <p><b>GDP</b> \$471.9 billion (2015 est.)</p> <p><b>Biggest Cities</b> Singapore (capital)</p>

est.)
<b>Geography</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Geography - note:</b> focal point for Southeast Asian sea routes.</li> <li>• <b>Climate:</b> tropical; hot, humid, rainy; two distinct monsoon seasons - north-eastern monsoon (December to March) and southwestern monsoon (June to September); inter-monsoon - frequent afternoon and early evening thunderstorms.</li> <li>• <b>Terrain:</b> low-lying, gently undulating central plateau</li> <li>• <b>Elevation:</b> mean elevation: NA, elevation extremes: lowest point: Singapore Strait 0 m, highest point: Bukit Timah 166 m</li> <li>• <b>Natural resources:</b> fish, deep-water ports</li> <li>• <b>Natural hazards:</b> NA</li> <li>• <b>Environmental issues:</b> industrial pollution; limited natural freshwater resources; limited land availability presents waste disposal problems; seasonal smoke/haze resulting from forest fires in Indonesia</li> </ul>
<b>Economic Situation</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Singapore has a highly developed and successful free-market economy. It enjoys a remarkably open and corruption-free environment, stable prices, and a per capita GDP higher than that of most developed countries. Unemployment is very low. The economy depends heavily on exports, particularly of consumer electronics, information technology products, medical and optical devices, pharmaceuticals, and on its vibrant transportation, business, and financial services sectors.</li> <li>• The economy contracted 0.6% in 2009 as a result of the global financial crisis, but has continued to grow since 2010 on the strength of renewed exports. Growth in 2014-15 was slower at under 3%, largely a result of soft demand for exports amid a sluggish global economy and weak growth in Singapore's manufacturing sector.</li> <li>• The government is attempting to restructure Singapore's economy by weaning its dependence on foreign labour, addressing weak productivity, and increasing Singaporean wages. Singapore has attracted major investments in pharmaceuticals and medical technology production and will continue efforts to strengthen its position as Southeast Asia's leading financial and high-tech hub. Singapore is a member of the 12-nation Trans-Pacific Partnership free trade negotiations, as well as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership negotiations with the nine other ASEAN members plus Australia, China, India, Japan, South Korea, and New Zealand. In 2015, Singapore formed, with the other ASEAN members, the ASEAN Economic Community.</li> </ul>
<b>Macroeconomic Panorama</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>GDP (purchasing power parity):</b> \$448 billion (2013 est.) -&gt; \$462.6 billion (2014 est.) -&gt; \$471.9 billion (2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>GDP - real growth rate:</b> 4.7% (2013 est.) -&gt; 3.3% (2014 est.) -&gt; 2% (2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>GDP - per capita (PPP):</b> \$83,000 (2013 est.) -&gt; \$84,600 (2014 est.) -&gt; \$85,300 (2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Gross national saving:</b> 48.2% of GDP (2013 est.) -&gt; 46.4% of GDP (2014 est.) -&gt; 46.1% of GDP (2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>GDP - composition, by end use:</b> household consumption: 36.7%, government consumption: 10.4%, investment in fixed capital: 25.5%, investment in inventories: 0.5%, exports of goods and services: 176.5%, imports of goods and services: -149.6 (2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>GDP - composition, by sector of origin:</b> agriculture: 0%, industry: 26.4%, services: 73.6% (2014 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Industries:</b> electronics, chemicals, financial services, oil drilling equipment, petroleum refining, rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, ship repair, offshore platform construction, life sciences, entrepot trade</li> <li>• <b>Industrial production growth rate:</b> -3.4% (2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Labour force:</b> 3.611 million (2015 est.)/agriculture: 1.3%, industry: 14.8%, services: 83.9% (2013)</li> <li>• <b>Unemployment rate:</b> 1.9% (2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Population below poverty line:</b> NA%</li> <li>• <b>Budget-revenues:</b> \$46.23 billion/<b>expenditures:</b> \$44.48 billion (2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Taxes and other revenues:</b> 15.8% of GDP (2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Public debt:</b> 99.8% of GDP (2014 est.) -&gt; 104.7% of GDP (2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>note:</b> Singapore's public debt consists largely of Singapore Government Securities (SGS) issued to assist the Central Provident Fund (CPF), which administers Singapore's defined contribution pension fund; special issues of SGS are held by the CPF, and are non-tradable; the government has not borrowed to finance deficit expenditures since the 1980s; Singapore has no external public debt</li> <li>• <b>Inflation rate (consumer prices):</b> 1% (2014 est.) -&gt; -0.5% (2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Central bank discount rate:</b> 0.07% (2013) -&gt; 0.25% (2014)</li> <li>• <b>Commercial bank prime lending rate:</b> 5.35% (31 December 2014 est.) -&gt; 5.35% (31 December 2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Market value of publicly traded shares:</b> \$747.8 billion (31 December 2013 est.) -&gt; \$751.1 billion (31 December 2014 est.) -&gt; \$787.3 billion (31 December 2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Current account balance:</b> \$53.18 billion (2014 est.) -&gt; \$57.56 billion (2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Exports:</b> \$437.8 billion (2014 est.) -&gt; \$377.1 billion (2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Exports - commodities:</b> machinery and equipment (including electronics and telecommunications), pharmaceuticals and other chemicals, refined petroleum products, foodstuffs and beverages</li> <li>• <b>Exports - partners:</b> China 13.7%, Hong Kong 11.5%, Malaysia 10.8%, Indonesia 8.2%, US 6.9%, Japan 4.4%, South Korea 4.1%</li> </ul>

(2015)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Imports:</b> \$358.2 billion (2014 est.) -&gt; \$294.5 billion (2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Imports - commodities:</b> machinery and equipment, mineral fuels, chemicals, foodstuffs, consumer goods</li> <li>• <b>Imports - partners:</b> China 14.2%, US 11.2%, Malaysia 11.2%, Japan 6.3%, South Korea 6.1%, Indonesia 4.8% (2015)</li> <li>• <b>Debt - external:</b> \$479.7 billion (31 December 2014 est.) -&gt; \$465.5 billion (31 December 2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Stock of direct foreign investment - at home:</b> \$962.7 billion (31 December 2014 est.) -&gt; \$978.4 billion (2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Stock of direct foreign investment - abroad:</b> \$626.6 billion (31 December 2014 est.) -&gt; \$625.3 billion (2015 est.)</li> </ul>
<b>Space Sector</b>
<b>Please contact Space2ID Consortium</b>
<b>MELCA Related Information</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers:</b> 33,290,544</li> <li>• <b>Airports:</b> 9 with paved runways (2013)</li> <li>• <b>Railways:</b> total: 8,159 km</li> <li>• <b>Roadways:</b> 3,425 km paved (2012)</li> <li>• <b>Pipelines:</b> gas 122 km; refined products 8 km (2013)</li> <li>• <b>LNG terminal(s) (import):</b> Singapore</li> <li>• <b>Major seaports:</b> Singapore</li> <li>• <b>Transportation - note:</b> the International Maritime Bureau reports the territorial and offshore waters in the South China Sea as high risk for piracy and armed robbery against ships; numerous commercial vessels have been attacked and hijacked both at anchor and while underway; hijacked vessels are often disguised and cargo diverted to ports in East Asia; crews have been murdered or cast adrift; in 2014, 8 commercial vessels were attacked in the Singapore Straits</li> <li>• <b>Electricity access/electrification:</b> 100% (2016)</li> <li>• <b>Electricity - production:</b> 49.31 billion kWh/<b>consumption:</b> 47.18 billion kWh (2014 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Electricity - imports:</b> 0 kWh/<b>exports:</b> 0 kW (2014 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Electricity from:</b> fossil fuels: 95.3%, nuclear fuels: 0%, hydroelectric plants: 0%, other renewable sources: 3.9% (2014 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Crude oil - production:</b> 0 bbl/day (2015 est.)/<b>exports:</b> 11,100n bbl/day (2013 est.)/<b>imports:</b> 895,400 bbl/day (2013 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Natural gas - production:</b> 0 cu m (2013 est.)/<b>consumption:</b> 10.9 billion cu m (2014 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Natural gas - exports:</b> 0 cu m (2013 est.)/<b>imports:</b> 10.9 billion cu m (2014 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:</b> 216 million Mt (2013 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Telephones - fixed lines:</b> total subscriptions: 2,021,500/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 36 (July 2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Telephones - mobile cellular:</b> total: 8.211 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 145 (July 2015 est.)</li> <li>• <b>Telephone system:</b> general assessment: excellent service/domestic: excellent domestic facilities; combined fixed-line and mobile-cellular teledensity more than 180 telephones per 100 persons; multiple providers of high-speed Internet connectivity/international: numerous submarine cables provide links throughout Asia, Australia, the Middle East, Europe, and US; satellite earth stations - 4; supplemented by VSAT coverage (2015)</li> <li>• <b>Broadcast media:</b> state controls broadcast media; 8 domestic TV stations operated by MediaCorp which is wholly owned by a state investment company; broadcasts from Malaysian and Indonesian stations available; satellite dishes banned; multi-channel cable TV service available; a total of 18 domestic radio stations broadcasting with MediaCorp operating more than a dozen and another 4 stations are closely linked to the ruling party or controlled by the Singapore Armed Forces Reservists Association; many Malaysian and Indonesian radio stations are available</li> <li>• <b>Internet users:</b> total: 4.659 million, percent of population: 82.1% (July 2015 est.)</li> </ul>

### 1.5.2 Indonesia

<b>Surface Area</b> 1,904,569 sq. km (26) <b>Population</b> 258,316,051 (July 2016 est.) (5)	<b>Unemployment</b> 6.2% (2015) <b>Land Use</b> 31.2% Agricultural, 51.7% Forest

<b>Population Growth Rate</b>	0.89% (2016 est.)	<b>Urbanisation</b>	53.7% urban population (2015)
<b>Language</b>	Bahasa Indonesia (official), English, Dutch, > 700 languages used	<b>GDP</b>	\$2.842 trillion (2015 est.)
<b>Religion</b>	Muslim 87.2% (2010 est.)	<b>Biggest Cities</b>	Jakarta (capital), Surabaya, Bandung, Medan, Semarang, Makassar (2015)
<b>Literacy</b>	93.9%		

#### Geography

- **Geography - note:** archipelago of 17,508 islands, some 6,000 of which are inhabited (world's largest country comprised solely of islands); straddles the equator; strategic location astride or along major sea lanes from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific Ocean; the most heavily forested region on earth after the Amazon, despite having the 4<sup>th</sup> largest population in the world
- **Climate:** tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands
- **Terrain:** mostly coastal lowlands; larger islands have interior mountains
- **Elevation:** mean elevation 367 m, elevation extremes: lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m, highest point: Puncak Jaya 4,884 m
- **Natural resources:** petroleum, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, fertile soils, coal, gold, silver
- **Natural hazards:** occasional floods; severe droughts; tsunamis; earthquakes; forest fires; volcanoes. Most volcanoes in the world - 76 historically active; Merapi (elev. 2,968 m), Indonesia's most active volcano and in eruption since 2010, has been deemed a Decade Volcano by the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior, worthy of study due to its explosive history and close proximity to human populations
- **Environmental issues:** deforestation; water pollution from industrial wastes, sewage; air pollution in urban areas; smoke and haze from forest fires

#### Economic Situation

- Indonesia, the largest economy in Southeast Asia, has seen a slowdown in growth since 2012, mostly due to the end of the commodities export boom. During the global financial crisis, Indonesia outperformed its regional neighbours and joined China and India as the only G20 members posting growth. Indonesia's annual budget deficit is capped at 3% of GDP.
- Indonesia still struggles with poverty and unemployment, inadequate infrastructure, corruption, a complex regulatory environment, and unequal resource distribution among its regions. President Joko WIDODO - elected in July 2014 – seeks to develop Indonesia's maritime resources and pursue other infrastructure development, including significantly increasing its electrical power generation capacity. Fuel subsidies were significantly reduced in early 2015, a move which has helped the government redirect its spending to development priorities.

#### Macroeconomic Panorama

- **GDP (purchasing power parity):** \$2.582 trillion (2013 est.) -> \$2.712 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$2.842 trillion (2015 est.)
- **GDP - real growth rate:** 5.6% (2013 est.) -> 5% (2014 est.) -> 4.8% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - per capita (PPP):** \$10,400 (2013 est.) -> \$10,800 (2014 est.) -> \$11,100 (2015 est.)
- **Gross national saving:** 30.7% of GDP (2013 est.) -> 31.5% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 32.5% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition, by end use:** household consumption: 57%, government consumption: 9.7%, investment in fixed capital: 33.2%, investment in inventories: -0.1%, goods and services exports: 21.1%, goods and services imports: -20.9% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition, by sector of origin:** agriculture: 14%, industry: 41.3%, services: 44.7% (2015 est.)
- **Agriculture - products:** rubber and similar products, palm oil, poultry, beef, forest products, shrimp, cocoa, coffee, medicinal herbs, essential oil, fish and its similar products, and spices
- **Industries:** petroleum and natural gas, textiles, automotive, electrical appliances, apparel, footwear, mining, cement, medical instruments and appliances, handicrafts, chemical fertilizers, plywood, rubber, processed food, jewelry, and tourism
- **Industrial production growth rate:** 2.7% (2015 est.)
- **Labour force:** 122.4 million (2015 est.)/agriculture: 38.9%, industry: 13.2%, services: 47.9% (2012 est.)
- **Unemployment rate:** 6.2% (2015 est.)
- **Population below poverty line:** 11.3% (2014 est.)
- **Budget-revenues:** \$112.6 billion/**expenditures:** \$134.2 billion (2015 est.)
- **Taxes and other revenues:** 13.1% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Public debt:** 25.9% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 28.4% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Inflation rate (consumer prices):** 6.4% (2014 est.) -> 6.4% (2015 est.)
- **Central bank discount rate:** 6.46% (31 December 2009) -> 6.37% (18 December 2010)
- **Commercial bank prime lending rate:** 12.61% (31 December 2014 est.) -> 12.66% (31 December 2015 est.)
- **Market value of publicly traded shares:** \$360.4 billion (31 December 2013 est.) -> \$390.1 billion (31 December 2014 est.) -> \$396.8 billion (31 December 2015 est.)
- **Current account balance:** -\$27.52 billion (2014 est.) -> -\$17.76 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports:** \$148.4 billion (2014 est.) -> \$175.3 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports - commodities:** mineral fuels, animal or vegetable fats (includes palm oil), electrical machinery, rubber, machinery and mechanical appliance parts

- **Exports - partners:** Japan 12%, US 11%, China 10%, Singapore 8.4%, India 8%, South Korea 5.1%, Malaysia 5.1% (2015)
- **Imports:** \$168.3 billion (2014 est.) -> \$135.1 billion (2015 est.)
- **Imports - commodities:** mineral fuels, boilers, (electric) machinery and mechanical parts, iron and steel, foodstuffs
- **Imports - partners:** China 21%, Singapore 13%, Japan 9%, Malaysia 6%, South Korea 6%, Thailand 6%, US 5% (2015)
- **Debt - external:** \$293.4 billion (2014 est.) -> \$316 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment at home:** \$253.1 billion (2014 est.) -> \$271.8 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment abroad:** \$24.05 billion (2014 est.) -> \$33.32 billion (2015 est.)

#### Space Sector

Please contact Space2ID Consortium

#### MELCA Related Information

- **Annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers:** 88,685,767
- **Airports:** 186 with paved runways/487 with unpaved runways (2013)
- **Railways:** total: 8,159 km
- **Roadways:** total: 496,607 km, paved: 283,102 km/unpaved: 213,505 km (2011)
- **Waterways:** 21,579 km (2011)
- **Pipelines:** condensate 1,064 km; condensate/gas 150 km; gas 11,702 km; liquid petroleum gas 119 km; oil 7,767 km; oil/gas/water 77 km; refined products 728 km; unknown 53 km; water 44 km (2013)
- **Oil terminal(s):** Covenas offshore terminal
- **LNG terminal(s) (export):** Bontang, Tangguh/(import): Arun, Lampung, West Java
- **Major seaports:** Banjarmasin, Belawan, Kotabaru, Krueg Geukueh, Palembang, Panjang, Sungai Pakning, Tanjung Perak, Tanjung Priok
- **Transportation - note:** the International Maritime Bureau continues to report the territorial and offshore waters in the Strait of Malacca and South China Sea as high risk for piracy and armed robbery against ships; attacks have increased yearly since 2009; in 2014, 100 commercial vessels were attacked and 90 crew members taken hostage; hijacked vessels are often disguised and cargo diverted to ports in East Asia; crews have been murdered or cast adrift
- **Electricity access/electrification:** 81% (urban areas: 94%/rural areas: 66%) (2013)
- **Electricity - production:** 216 billion kWh/**consumption:** 195 billion kWh (2014 est.)
- **Electricity - imports:** 9 million kWh (2014 est.)/exports: 0 kW (2013 est.)
- **Electricity from:** fossil fuels: 83.2%, nuclear: 0%, hydroelectric plants: 11%, other renewable sources: 5.8% (2012 est.)
- **Crude oil - production:** 785,900 bbl/day (2015 est.)/**exports:** 310,100n bbl/day/**imports:** 463,000 bbl/day (2013 est.)
- **Natural gas - production:** 73.45 billion cu m/**consumption:** 41.72 billion cu m (2014 est.)
- **Natural gas - exports:** 31.78 billion cu m (2014 est.)/**imports:** 1.8 billion cu m (2013 est.)
- **Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:** 442 million Mt (2013 est.)
- **Telephones - fixed lines:** total subscriptions: 22.386 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 9 (July 2015 est.)
- **Telephones - mobile cellular:** total: 338.426 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 132 (July 2015 est.)
- **Telephone system:** Domestic service includes an interisland microwave system, an HF radio police net and a domestic satellite communications system; international service good/domestic: coverage provided by existing network has been expanded by use of over 200,000 telephone kiosks many located in remote areas; mobile-cellular subscribership growing rapidly/international: landing point for both the SEA-ME-WE-3 and SEA-ME-WE-4 submarine cable networks that provide links throughout Asia, the Middle East, and Europe; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 1 Pacific Ocean) (2015)
- **Broadcast media:** mixture of about a dozen national TV networks - 2 public broadcasters, the remainder private broadcasters - each with multiple transmitters; more than 100 local TV stations; widespread use of satellite and cable TV systems; public radio broadcaster operates 6 national networks, as well as regional and local stations; overall, more than 700 radio stations with more than 650 privately operated (2008)
- **Internet users:** total: 56.257 million, percent of population: 22% (July 2015 est.)
- **Agriculture:** Located in the tropical region, Indonesia enjoys abundant rain and sunshine most of the time, which are important elements for agriculture. Most of global agricultural commodities thrive in Indonesia. The country possesses vast and abundant arable fertile soils. Indonesia is a world's major key producer of a wide variety of agricultural tropical products. Indonesia's important agricultural commodities include palm oil, natural rubber, cocoa, coffee, tea, cassava, rice and tropical spices.

## 1.6 AFRICA

### 1.6.1 Morocco

																							
<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Surface Area</b></td> <td>446,550 sq. km (58)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Population</b></td> <td>33,655,786 (July 2016 est.) (40)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Population Growth Rate</b></td> <td>0.99% (2016 est.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Language</b></td> <td>Arabic (official), Berber languages (Tamazight (official), Tachelhit, Tarifit), French (often the language of government/diplomacy)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Religion</b></td> <td>Muslim 99% (official; virtually all Sunni, &lt;0.1% Shia)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Literacy</b></td> <td>68.5%</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Surface Area</b>	446,550 sq. km (58)	<b>Population</b>	33,655,786 (July 2016 est.) (40)	<b>Population Growth Rate</b>	0.99% (2016 est.)	<b>Language</b>	Arabic (official), Berber languages (Tamazight (official), Tachelhit, Tarifit), French (often the language of government/diplomacy)	<b>Religion</b>	Muslim 99% (official; virtually all Sunni, <0.1% Shia)	<b>Literacy</b>	68.5%	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Unemployment</b></td> <td>20% (youth ages)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Land Use</b></td> <td>67.5% Agricultural, 11.5% Forest (2011 est.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Urbanisation</b></td> <td>60.2% urban population (2015)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>GDP</b></td> <td>\$273.5 billion (2015 est.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Biggest Cities</b></td> <td>Casablanca, Rabat (capital), Fes, Marrakeck, Tangier</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Unemployment</b>	20% (youth ages)	<b>Land Use</b>	67.5% Agricultural, 11.5% Forest (2011 est.)	<b>Urbanisation</b>	60.2% urban population (2015)	<b>GDP</b>	\$273.5 billion (2015 est.)	<b>Biggest Cities</b>	Casablanca, Rabat (capital), Fes, Marrakeck, Tangier
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<b>Geography</b>																							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Geography - note:</b> strategic location along Strait of Gibraltar; the only African nation to have both Atlantic and Mediterranean coastlines</li> <li>• <b>Population distribution:</b> the highest population density is found along the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts; a number of densely populated agglomerations are found scattered through the Atlas Mountains</li> <li>• <b>Climate:</b> Mediterranean, becoming more extreme in the interior</li> <li>• <b>Terrain:</b> mountainous northern coast (Rif Mountains) and interior (Atlas Mountains) bordered by large plateaus with intermontane valleys, and fertile coastal plains</li> <li>• <b>Elevation:</b> mean elevation 909m, elevation extremes: lowest point: Sebkhah Tah -55 m, highest: Jebel Toubkal 4,165 m</li> <li>• <b>Natural resources:</b> phosphates, iron ore, manganese, lead, zinc, fish, salt</li> <li>• <b>Natural hazards:</b> northern mountains geologically unstable and subject to earthquakes; periodic droughts</li> <li>• <b>Environmental issues:</b> land degradation/desertification (soil erosion resulting from farming of marginal areas, overgrazing, destruction of vegetation); water supplies contaminated by raw sewage; siltation of reservoirs; oil pollution of coastal waters</li> </ul>																							
<b>Economic &amp; Political Situation</b>																							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Morocco has capitalized on its proximity to Europe and relatively low labour costs to work towards building a diverse, open, market-oriented economy. Key sectors of the economy include agriculture, tourism, aerospace, automotive, phosphates, textiles, apparel, and subcomponents. Morocco has increased investment in its port, transportation, and industrial infrastructure to position itself as a centre and broker for business throughout Africa. Industrial development strategies and infrastructure improvements - most visibly illustrated by a new port and free trade zone near Tangier - are improving Morocco's competitiveness.</li> <li>• In the 1980s, Morocco was a heavily indebted country before pursuing austerity measures and pro-market reforms, overseen by the IMF. Since taking the throne in 1999, King MOHAMMED VI has presided over a stable economy marked by steady growth, low inflation, and gradually falling unemployment, although poor harvests and economic difficulties in Europe contributed to an economic slowdown. To boost exports, Morocco entered into a bilateral Free Trade Agreement with the US in</li> </ul>																							

2006 and an Advanced Status agreement with the EU in 2008. In late 2014, Morocco eliminated subsidies for gasoline, diesel, and fuel oil, dramatically reducing outlays that weighted on the country's budget and current account. Subsidies on butane gas and certain food products remain in place. Morocco also seeks to expand its renewable energy capacity with a goal of making renewable more than 50% of installed electricity generation capacity by 2030.

- Despite Morocco's economic progress, the country suffers from high unemployment, poverty, and illiteracy, particularly in rural areas. Key economic challenges for Morocco include reforming the education system and the judiciary.
- **Government type:** parliamentary constitutional monarchy
- King MOHAMMED VI in early 2011 responded to the spread of pro-democracy protests in the region by implementing a reform program that included a new constitution, passed by popular referendum in July 2011, under which some new powers were extended to parliament and the prime minister but ultimate authority remains in the hands of the monarch. In November 2011, the Justice and Development Party - a moderate Islamist party - won the largest number of seats in parliamentary elections, becoming the first Islamist party to lead the Moroccan Government. In September 2015, Morocco held its first ever direct elections for regional councils, one of the reforms included in the 2011 constitution. Nationwide parliamentary elections were scheduled for October 2016.

#### Macroeconomic Panorama

- **GDP (purchasing power parity):** \$255.7 billion (2013 est.) -> \$261.8 billion (2014 est.) -> \$273.5 billion (2015 est.)
- **GDP - real growth rate:** 4.7% (2013 est.) -> 2.4% (2014 est.) -> 4.5% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - per capita (PPP):** \$7,800 (2013 est.) -> \$7,900 (2014 est.) -> \$8,200 (2015 est.)
- **Gross national saving:** 26.6% of GDP (2013 est.) -> 26.5% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 28.3% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by end use:** household consumption: 58.3%, government consumption: 19.2%, investment in fixed capital: 28.7%, investment in inventories: 1.6%, goods and services exports: 34.3%, goods and services imports: -42.1% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by sector of origin:** agriculture: 14.5%, industry: 29.2%, services: 56.3% (2015 est.)
- **Agriculture - products:** barley, wheat, citrus fruits, grapes, vegetables, olives; livestock; wine
- **Industries:** automotive parts, phosphate mining and processing, aerospace, food processing, leather goods, textiles, construction, energy, tourism
- **Industrial production growth rate:** 3% (2015 est.)
- **Labour force:** 12.04 million (2015 est.)
- **Labour force - by occupation:** agriculture: 39.1%, industry: 20.3%, services: 40.5% (1999 est.)
- **Unemployment rate:** 9.7% (2015 est.)
- **Population below poverty line:** 15% (2010 est.)
- **Budget-revenues:** \$24.01 billion/**expenditures:** \$28.98 billion (2015 est.)
- **Taxes and other revenues:** 23.3% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Public debt:** 75.2% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 75.7% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Inflation rate (consumer prices):** 0.4% (2014 est.) -> 1.6% (2015 est.)
- **Central bank discount rate:** 3.31% (2009) -> 6.5% (2010)
- **Commercial bank prime lending rate:** 6% (2014 est.) -> 6% (2015 est.)
- **Market value of publicly traded shares:** \$69.15 billion (2013 est.) -> \$60.09 billion (2014 est.) -> \$52.63 billion (2015 est.)
- **Current account balance:** -\$6.226 billion (2014 est.) -> -\$1.413 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports:** \$20 billion (2014 est.) -> \$18.48 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports - commodities:** clothing and textiles, automobiles, electric components, inorganic chemicals, transistors, crude minerals, fertilizers (including phosphates), petroleum products, citrus fruits, vegetables, fish
- **Exports - partners:** Spain 22.1%, France 19.7%, India 4.9%, US 4.3%, Italy 4.3% (2015)
- **Imports:** \$40.68 billion (2014 est.) -> \$32.54 billion (2015 est.)
- **Imports - commodities:** crude petroleum, textile fabric, telecommunications equipment, wheat, gas and electricity, transistors, plastics
- **Imports - partners:** Spain 13.9%, France 12.4%, China 8.5%, US 6.5%, Germany 5.8%, Italy 5.5%, Russia 4.4%, Turkey 4.3% (2015)
- **Debt - external:** \$42.77 billion (2014 est.) -> \$42.25 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment at home:** \$51.19 billion (2014 est.) -> \$48.7 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment abroad:** \$4.187 billion (2014 est.) -> \$4.555 billion (2015 est.)

#### Space Sector

Please contact [Space2ID Consortium](#)

#### MELCA Related Information

- **Annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers:** 6,786,850
- **Airports:** 31 with paved runways/24 with unpaved runways (2013)
- **Railways:** total: 2,067 km
- **Roadways:** paved: 41,116 km/unpaved: 17,279 km (2010)
- **Pipelines:** gas 944 km; oil 270 km; refined products 175 km (2013)

- **LNG terminal(s) (import):** Jorf Lasfar
- **Container port(s) (TEUs):** Tangier (2,093,408)
- **Major seaports:** Casablanca, Jorf Lasfar, Mohammedia, Safi, Tangier
- **Transportation - note:** the International Maritime Bureau reports the territorial and offshore waters in the Niger Delta and Gulf of Guinea as high risk for piracy and armed robbery of ships; in 2014, 18 commercial vessels were boarded or attacked compared with 31 attacks in 2013; crews were robbed and stores or cargoes stolen; Nigerian pirates have extended the range of their attacks to as far away as Cote d'Ivoire
- **Electricity access/electrification:** 98.9% (2013)
- **Electricity - production:** 27 billion kWh/**consumption:** 29 billion kWh (2014 est.)
- **Electricity - imports:** 6.1 billion kWh (2013 est.)/**exports:** 100 million kWh (2013 est.)
- **Electricity from:** fossil fuels: 69%, nuclear: 0%, hydroelectric plants: 19.3%, other renewable sources: 4.8% (2012 est.)
- **Crude oil - production:** 160 bbl/day (2015 est.)/**exports:** 0 bbl/day/**imports:** 145,000 bbl/day (2013 est.)
- **Natural gas - production:** 97 million cu m/**consumption:** 597 million cu m (2014 est.)
- **Natural gas - exports:** 0 cu m (2013 est.)/**imports:** 500 million cu m (2014 est.)
- **Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:** 39 million Mt (2013 est.)
- **Telephones - fixed lines:** total subscriptions: 2,222,370/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 7 (July 2015 est.)
- **Telephones - mobile cellular:** total: 48.03 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 129 (July 2015 est.)
- **Telephone system:** general assessment: good system composed of open-wire lines, cables, and microwave radio relay links; principal switching centres are Casablanca and Rabat; national network nearly 100% digital using fiber-optic links; improved rural service employs microwave radio relay; Internet available but expensive. domestic: fixed-line teledensity is below 10 per 100 persons; mobile-cellular subscribership exceeds 120 per 100 persons. international: landing point for the Atlas Offshore, Estepona-Tetouan, Euroafrica, Spain-Morocco, and SEA-ME-WE-3 fiber-optic telecommunications undersea cables that provide connectivity to Asia, the Middle East, and Europe; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) and 1 Arabsat; microwave radio relay to Gibraltar, Spain, and Western Sahara; coaxial cable and microwave radio relay to Algeria; participant in Medarabtel; fiber-optic cable link from Agadir to Algeria and Tunisia (2015)
- **Broadcast media:** 2 TV broadcast networks with state-run Radio-Television Marocaine (RTM) operating one network and the state partially owning the other; foreign TV broadcasts are available via satellite dish; 3 radio broadcast networks with RTM operating one; the government-owned network includes 10 regional radio channels in addition to its national service (2007)
- **Internet users:** total: 19.021 million, percent of population: 57.1% (July 2015 est.)

### 1.6.2 South Africa

		 	
<b>Surface Area</b>	1,219,090 sq. km (25)	<b>Unemployment</b>	27.1% (2016)
<b>Population</b>	54,300,704 (26)	<b>Land Use</b>	79.4% Agricultural, 7.6% Forest (2011 est.)
<b>Population Growth</b>	0.99% (2016 est.)	<b>Urbanisation</b>	64.8% urban population (2015)

<b>Rate</b>		<b>GDP</b>	\$723.5 billion (2015 est.)
<b>Language</b>	IsiZulu (official) 22.7%, IsiXhosa (official) 16%, Afrikaans (official) 13.5%, English (official) 9.6%, (2011 est.)	<b>Biggest Cities</b>	Johannesburg, Cape Town (legislative capital), Durban, Pretoria (capital), Port Elizabeth, Vereeniging
<b>Religion</b>	Protestant 36.6%, Pentecostal/Charismatic 8.2%, Methodist 6.8%, Dutch Reformed 6.7%, Anglican 3.8%, Catholic 7.1%, Muslim 1.5%, other Christian 36%, none 15.1% (2001 census)		
<b>Literacy</b>	94.3%		

#### Geography

- **Geography - note:** South Africa completely surrounds Lesotho and almost completely surrounds Swaziland
- **Climate:** mostly semiarid; subtropical along east coast; sunny days, cool nights
- **Terrain:** vast interior plateau rimmed by rugged hills and narrow coastal plain
- **Elevation:** mean elevation 1,034m, elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0m, highest: Njesuthi 3,408m
- **Natural resources:** gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, tin, rare earth elements, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper, vanadium, salt, natural gas
- **Natural hazards:** prolonged droughts; volcanism: the volcano forming Marion Island in the Prince Edward Islands, which last erupted in 2004, is South Africa's only active volcano
- **Environmental issues:** lack of important arterial rivers or lakes requires extensive water conservation and control measures; growth in water usage outpacing supply; pollution of rivers from agricultural runoff and urban discharge; air pollution resulting in acid rain; soil erosion; desertification

#### Economic & Political Situation

- South Africa is a middle-income emerging market with an abundant supply of natural resources; well-developed financial, legal, communications, energy, and transport sectors; and a stock exchange that is Africa's largest and among the top 20 in the world.
- Economic growth has decelerated in recent years, slowing to just 1.5% in 2014. Unemployment, poverty, and inequality - among the highest in the world - remain a challenge. Official unemployment is roughly 25% of the workforce, and runs significantly higher among black youth. Even though the country's modern infrastructure supports a relatively efficient distribution of goods to major urban centres throughout the region, unstable electricity supplies retard growth. Eskom, the state-run power company, is building three new power stations and is installing new power demand management programs to improve power grid reliability. Load shedding and resulting rolling blackouts gripped many parts of South Africa in late 2014 and early 2015 because of electricity supply constraints due to technical problems at some generation units, unavoidable planned maintenance, and an accident at a power station in Mpumalanga province. The rolling blackouts were the worst the country faced since 2008. Construction delays at two additional plants, however, mean South Africa will continue to operate on a razor thin margin; economists judge that growth cannot exceed 3% until electrical supply problems are resolved.
- South Africa's economic policy has focused on controlling inflation; however, the country faces structural constraints that also limit economic growth, such as skills shortages, declining global competitiveness, and frequent work stoppages due to strike action. The current government faces growing pressure from urban constituencies to improve the delivery of basic services to low-income areas and to increase job growth.

#### Macroeconomic Panorama

- **GDP (purchasing power parity):** \$703.5 billion (2013 est.) -> \$714.4 billion (2014 est.) -> \$723.5 billion (2015 est.)
- **GDP - real growth rate:** 2.2% (2013 est.) -> 1.5% (2014 est.) -> 1.3% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - per capita (PPP):** \$13,200 (2013, 2014, 2015 est.)
- **Gross national saving:** 15.3% of GDP (2013 est.) -> 15.3% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 16.4% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by end use:** household consumption: 60.2%, government consumption: 20.7%, investment in fixed capital: 20.6%, investment in inventories: -0.5%, goods and services exports: 30.7%, goods and services imports: -31.7% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by sector of origin:** agriculture: 2.4%, industry: 28.9%, services: 68.7% (2015 est.)
- **Agriculture - products:** corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables; beef, poultry, mutton, wool, dairy products
- **Industries:** mining (world's largest producer of platinum, gold, chromium), automobile assembly, metalworking, machinery, textiles, iron and steel, chemicals, fertilizer, foodstuffs, commercial ship repair
- **Industrial production growth rate:** 0.9% (2015 est.)
- **Labour force:** 21.09 million (2015 est.)/agriculture: 4%, industry: 18%, services: 66% (2014 est.)
- **Unemployment rate:** 25.1% (2014 est.) -> 25.4% (2015 est.)
- **Population below poverty line:** 35.9% (2012 est.)
- **Budget-revenues:** \$85.82 billion/**expenditures:** \$96.1 billion (2015 est.)
- **Taxes and other revenues:** 27.4% of GDP (2015 est.)

- **Public debt:** 44.1% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 44.4% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Inflation rate (consumer prices):** 6.1% (2014 est.) -> 4.5% (2015 est.)
- **Central bank discount rate:** 9.13% (2013) -> 9.42% (2015)
- **Commercial bank prime lending rate:** 9.13% (2014 est.) -> 9.42% (2015 est.)
- **Market value of publicly traded shares:** \$855.7 billion (2013 est.) -> \$1.038 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$1.007 trillion (2015 est.)
- **Current account balance:** -\$19.06 billion (2014 est.) -> -\$13.67 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports:** \$92.75 billion (2014 est.) -> \$81.63 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports - commodities:** gold, diamonds, platinum, other metals and minerals, machinery and equipment
- **Exports - partners:** China 11.3%, US 7.3%, Germany 6%, Namibia 5.2%, Botswana 5.2%, Japan 4.7%, UK 4.3%, India 4.2% (2015)
- **Imports:** \$98.62 billion (2014 est.) -> \$84.33 billion (2015 est.)
- **Imports - commodities:** machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum products, scientific instruments, foodstuffs
- **Imports - partners:** China 17.6%, Germany 11.2%, US 6.7%, Nigeria 5%, India 4.7%, Saudi Arabia 4.1% (2015)
- **Debt - external:** \$144 billion (2014 est.) -> \$131.7 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment at home:** \$138.9 billion (2014 est.) -> \$124.9 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment abroad:** \$146 billion (2014 est.) -> \$162.8 billion (2015 est.)

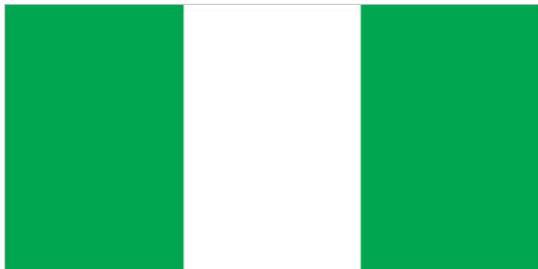
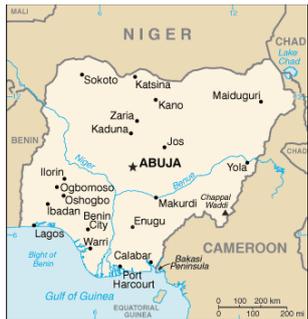
#### Space Sector

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#### MELCA Related Information

- **Annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers:** ~17 million
- **Airports:** 144 with paved runways/422 with unpaved runways (2013)
- **Railways:** 20,986 km
- **Roadways:** paved: 159,952 km/unpaved: 588,062 km (2014)
- **Pipelines:** condensate 94 km; gas 1,293 km; oil 992 km; refined products 1,460 km (2013)
- **LNG terminal(s) (import):** Mossel Bay
- **Container port(s) (TEUs):** Durban (2,712,975)
- **Major seaports:** Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Richards Bay, Saldanha Bay
- **Transportation - note:** the International Maritime Bureau reports the territorial and offshore waters in the Niger Delta and Gulf of Guinea as high risk for piracy and armed robbery of ships; in 2014, 18 commercial vessels were boarded or attacked compared with 31 attacks in 2013; crews were robbed and stores or cargoes stolen; Nigerian pirates have extended the range of their attacks to as far away as Cote d'Ivoire
- **Electricity access/electrification:** 85% (2013)
- **Electricity - production:** 235 billion kWh/**consumption:** 212 billion kWh (2014 est.)
- **Electricity - imports:** 11 billion kWh (2013 est.)/**exports:** 14 billion kWh (2013 est.)
- **Electricity from:** fossil fuels: 90.4%, nuclear: 4.4%, hydroelectric plants: 4.5%, other renewable sources: 0.7% (2013 est.)
- **Crude oil - production:** 0 bbl/day (2013 est.)/**exports:** 0 bbl/day/**imports:** 466,100 bbl/day (2013 est.)
- **Natural gas - production:** 950 million cu m/**consumption:** 4.75 billion cu m (2014 est.)
- **Natural gas - exports:** 0 cu m (2013 est.)/**imports:** 3.8 billion cu m (2014 est.)
- **Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:** 482 million Mt (2013 est.)
- **Telephones - fixed lines:** total subscriptions: 4 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 8 (2015 est.)
- **Telephones - mobile cellular:** total: 85 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 159 (2015 est.)
- **Telephone system:** general assessment: the system is the best-developed and most modern in Africa. domestic: combined fixed-line and mobile-cellular teledensity is roughly 165 telephones per 100 persons; consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines, coaxial cables, microwave radio relay links, fiber-optic cable, radiotelephone communication stations, and wireless local loops; key centers are Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, and Pretoria. international: the SAT-3/WASC and SAFE fiber-optic submarine cable systems connect South Africa to Europe and Asia; the EASSy fiber-optic cable system connects with Europe and North America; satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean) (2015)
- **Broadcast media:** the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) operates 4 TV stations, 3 are free-to-air and 1 is pay TV; e.tv, a private station, is accessible to more than half the population; multiple subscription TV services provide a mix of local and international channels; well-developed mix of public and private radio stations at the national, regional, and local levels; the SABC radio network, state-owned and controlled but nominally independent, operates 18 stations, one for each of the 11 official languages, 4 community stations, and 3 commercial stations; more than 100 community-based stations extend coverage to rural areas (2007)
- **Internet users:** total: 28 million, percent of population: 52% (2015 est.)

### 1.6.3 Nigeria

	 
<p><b>Surface Area</b> 923,768 sq. km (32)</p> <p><b>Population</b> 186,053,386 (July 2016 est.) (8)</p> <p><b>Population Growth Rate</b> 2.44% (2016 est.)</p> <p><b>Language</b> English (official), Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo (Ibo), Fulani, over 500 additional indigenous languages</p> <p><b>Religion</b> Muslim 50%, Christian 40%, indigenous beliefs 10%</p> <p><b>Literacy</b> 59.6%</p>	<p><b>Unemployment</b> 9.1% (youth ages)</p> <p><b>Land Use</b> 78% Agricultural, 9.5% Forest (2011 est.)</p> <p><b>Urbanisation</b> 47.8% urban population (2015)</p> <p><b>GDP</b> \$1.1 trillion (2015 est.)</p> <p><b>Biggest Cities</b> Lagos, Kano, Ibadan, Abuja (capital), Port Harcourt, Benin City</p>
<p><b>Geography</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Geography - note:</b> the Niger River enters the country in the northwest and flows southward through tropical rain forests and swamps to its delta in the Gulf of Guinea</li> <li>• <b>Climate:</b> varies; equatorial in south, tropical in center, arid in north</li> <li>• <b>Terrain:</b> southern lowlands merge into central hills and plateaus; mountains in southeast, plains in north</li> <li>• <b>Elevation:</b> mean elevation 380m, elevation extremes: lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m, highest: Chappal Waddi 2,419 m</li> <li>• <b>Natural resources:</b> natural gas, petroleum, tin, iron ore, coal, limestone, niobium, lead, zinc, arable land</li> <li>• <b>Natural hazards:</b> periodic droughts; flooding</li> <li>• <b>Environmental issues:</b> soil degradation; rapid deforestation; urban air and water pollution; desertification; oil pollution - water, air, and soil; has suffered serious damage from oil spills; loss of arable land; rapid urbanization</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Economic Situation</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following an April 2014 statistical "rebasng" exercise, Nigeria has emerged as Africa's largest economy, with 2015 GDP estimated at \$1.1 trillion. Oil has been a dominant source of income and government revenues since the 1970s. Following the 2008-9 global financial crises, the banking sector was effectively recapitalized and regulation enhanced. Nigeria's economic growth over the last five years has been driven by growth in agriculture, telecommunications, and services. Economic diversification and strong growth have not translated into a significant decline in poverty levels, however - over 62% of Nigeria's 170 million people still live in extreme poverty.</li> <li>• Despite its strong fundamentals, oil-rich Nigeria has been hobbled by inadequate power supply, lack of infrastructure, delays in the passage of legislative reforms, an inefficient property registration system, restrictive trade policies, an inconsistent regulatory environment, a slow and ineffective judicial system, unreliable dispute resolution mechanisms, insecurity, and pervasive corruption. Regulatory constraints and security risks have limited new investment in oil and natural gas, and Nigeria's oil production has contracted every year since 2012.</li> <li>• Because of lower oil prices, GDP growth in 2015 fell to around 3%, and government revenues declined, while the nonoil sector also contracted due to economic policy uncertainty. President BUHARI, elected in March 2015, has established a cabinet of economic ministers that includes several technocrats, and he has announced plans to increase transparency, diversify the</li> </ul>	

economy away from oil, and improve fiscal management. The government is working to develop stronger public-private partnerships for roads, agriculture, and power. The medium-term outlook for Nigeria is positive, assuming oil output stabilizes and oil prices recover.

- Although both the 2003 and 2007 presidential elections were marred by significant irregularities and violence, Nigeria is currently experiencing its longest period of civilian rule since independence. The general elections of April 2007 marked the first civilian-to-civilian transfer of power in the country's history and the elections of 2011 were generally regarded as credible. The 2015 election is considered the most well run in Nigeria since the return to civilian rule, with the umbrella opposition party, the All Progressives Congress, defeating the long-ruling People's Democratic Party that had governed since 1999.

#### Macroeconomic Panorama

- **GDP (purchasing power parity):** \$1 trillion (2013 est.) -> \$1.063 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$1.092 trillion (2015 est.)
- **GDP - real growth rate:** 5.4% (2013 est.) -> 6.3% (2014 est.) -> 2.7% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - per capita (PPP):** \$5,900 (2013 est.) -> \$6,100 (2014 est.) -> \$6,100 (2015 est.)
- **Gross national saving:** 18.6% of GDP (2013 est.) -> 16% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 12.4% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition, by end use:** household consumption: 78%, government consumption: 6.7%, investment in fixed capital: 14.8%, investment in inventories: 0.7%, goods and services exports: 10.7%, goods and services imports: -10.8% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition, by sector of origin:** agriculture: 20.9%, industry: 20.4%, services: 58.8% (2015 est.)
- **Agriculture - products:** cocoa, peanuts, cotton, palm oil, corn, rice, sorghum, millet, cassava (manioc, tapioca), yams, rubber; cattle, sheep, goats, pigs; timber; fish
- **Industries:** crude oil, coal, tin, columbite; rubber products, wood; hides and skins, textiles, cement and other construction materials, food products, footwear, chemicals, fertilizer, printing, ceramics, steel
- **Industrial production growth rate:** -2.2% (2015 est.)
- **Labor force:** 57.27 million (2015 est.)
- **Labor force - by occupation:** agriculture: 70%, industry: 10%, services: 20% (1999 est.)
- **Unemployment rate:** 13.3% (2016 est.)
- **Population below poverty line:** 70% (2010 est.)
- **Budget-revenues:** \$18.21 billion/**expenditures:** \$23.56 billion (2015 est.)
- **Taxes and other revenues:** 3.7% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Public debt:** 10.5% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 11.5% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Inflation rate (consumer prices):** 8.1% (2014 est.) -> 9% (2015 est.)
- **Central bank discount rate:** 6% (2009) -> 4.25% (2010)
- **Commercial bank prime lending rate:** 16.55% (2014 est.) -> 16.85% (2015 est.)
- **Market value of publicly traded shares:** \$50.88 billion (2013 est.) -> \$39.27 billion (2014 est.) -> \$56.39 (2015 est.)
- **Current account balance:** -\$1.279 billion (2014 est.) -> -\$11.92 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports:** \$82.59 billion (2014 est.) -> \$45.89 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports - commodities:** petroleum and petroleum products 95%, cocoa, rubber (2012 est.)
- **Exports - partners:** India 18.2%, Netherlands 8.5%, Spain 8.2%, Brazil 8.2%, South Africa 7.8%, France 5.2%, Japan 4.5%, Cote d'Ivoire 4.2%, Ghana 4% (2015)
- **Imports - commodities:** machinery, chemicals, transport equipment, manufactured goods, food and live animals
- **Imports - partners:** China 25.7%, US 6.4%, Netherlands 6.1%, India 4.3% (2015)
- **Debt - external:** \$28.86 billion (2014 est.) -> \$32.27 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment at home:** \$92.75 billion (2014 est.) -> \$32.27 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment abroad:** \$92.75 billion (2014 est.) -> \$95.82 billion (2015 est.)

#### Space Sector

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#### MELCA Related Information

- **Annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers:** 3,223,459
- **Airports:** 40 with paved runways/14 with unpaved runways (2013)
- **Railways:** total: 3,798 km
- **Roadways:** paved: 28,980 km/unpaved: 164,220 km (2004)
- **Waterways:** 8,600 km (Niger and Benue Rivers and smaller rivers and creeks) (2011)
- **Pipelines:** condensate 124 km; gas 4,045 km; liquid petroleum gas 164 km; oil 4,441 km; refined products 3,940 km (2013)
- **LNG terminal(s) (export):** Bonny Island
- **Major seaports:** Bonny Inshore Terminal, Calabar, Lagos
- **Transportation - note:** the International Maritime Bureau reports the territorial and offshore waters in the Niger Delta and Gulf of Guinea as high risk for piracy and armed robbery of ships; in 2014, 18 commercial vessels were boarded or attacked compared with 31 attacks in 2013; crews were robbed and stores or cargoes stolen; Nigerian pirates have extended the range of their attacks to as far away as Cote d'Ivoire
- **Drinking water source-improved:** urban: 80.8%, rural: 57.3%, total: 68.5% of population (2015 est.)

- **Drinking water source-unimproved:** urban: 19.2%, rural: 42.7%, total: 31.5% of population (2015 est.)
- **Electricity access/electrification:** 45% (urban areas: 55%/rural areas: 37%) (2013)
- **Electricity - production:** 29 billion kWh/**consumption:** 24 billion kWh (2014 est.)
- **Electricity - imports:** 0 million kWh (2013 est.)/**exports:** 0 kW (2013 est.)
- **Electricity from:** fossil fuels: 65%, nuclear: 0%, hydroelectric plants: 33.5%, other renewable sources: 1.5% (2012 est.)
- **Crude oil - production:** 2.317 million bbl/day (2015 est.)/**exports:** 2.231 million bbl/day/**imports:** 0 bbl/day (2013 est.)
- **Natural gas - production:** 43.84 billion cu m/**consumption:** 18.84 billion cu m (2014 est.)
- **Natural gas - exports:** 25 billion cu m (2014 est.)/**imports:** 0 cu m (2013 est.)
- **Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:** 97 million Mt (2013 est.)
- **Telephones - fixed lines:** total subscriptions: 187,155/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: less than 1 (July 2015 est.)
- **Telephones - mobile cellular:** total: 150.83 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 83 (July 2015 est.)
- **Telephone system:** general assessment: further expansion and modernization of the fixed-line telephone network is needed; network quality remains a problem. domestic: fixed-line subscribership remains only about 1 per 100 persons; mobile-cellular services growing rapidly, in part responding to the shortcomings of the fixed-line network; multiple cellular providers operate nationally with subscribership base over 80 per 100 persons. international: landing point for the SAT-3/WASC fiber-optic submarine cable that provides connectivity to Europe and Asia; satellite earth stations - 3 Intelsat (2 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean) (2015)
- **Broadcast media:** nearly 70 federal government-controlled national and regional TV stations; all 36 states operate TV stations; several private TV stations operational; cable and satellite TV subscription services are available; network of federal government-controlled national, regional, and state radio stations; roughly 40 state government-owned radio stations typically carry their own programs except for news broadcasts; about 20 private radio stations; transmissions of international broadcasters are available (2007)
- **Internet users:** total: 86.138 million, percent of population: 47.4% (July 2015 est.)

## 1.7 OCEANIA

### 1.7.1 Australia

			
<b>Surface Area</b>	7,741,220 sq. km (6)	<b>Unemployment</b>	5.6% (2016)
<b>Population</b>	22,992,654 (2016 est.) (56)	<b>Land Use</b>	53.4% Agricultural, 19.3% Forest (2011 est.)
<b>Population Growth Rate</b>	1.05% (2016 est.)	<b>Urbanisation</b>	89.4% urban population (2015)
<b>Language</b>	English 76.8%, Mandarin 1.6%, Italian 1.4%, Arabic 1.3%, Greek	<b>GDP</b>	\$1.489 trillion (2015 est.)
		<b>Biggest Cities</b>	Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide, Canberra (capital)

<b>Religion</b>	1.2%, Cantonese 1.2%, Vietnamese 1.1%, other 10.4%, unspecified 5% (2011 est.) Protestant 30.1%, Catholic 25.3%, none 22.3%, unspecified 9.3% (2011 est.)
<b>Literacy</b>	96.4%

#### Geography

- **Geography - note:** world's smallest continent but sixth-largest country; the largest country in Oceania, the largest country entirely in the Southern Hemisphere, and the largest country without land borders; the only continent without glaciers; population concentrated along the eastern and south-eastern coasts; the invigorating sea breeze known as the "Fremantle Doctor" affects the city of Perth on the west coast and is one of the most consistent winds in the world
- **Climate:** generally arid to semiarid; temperate in south and east; tropical in north
- **Terrain:** mostly low plateau with deserts; fertile plain in southeast
- **Elevation:** mean elevation 330m, elevation extremes: lowest point: Lake Eyre -15m, highest: Mount Kosciuszko 2,229m
- **Natural resources:** bauxite, coal, iron ore, copper, tin, gold, silver, uranium, nickel, tungsten, rare earth elements, mineral sands, lead, zinc, diamonds, natural gas, petroleum. note: Australia is the world's largest net exporter of coal accounting for 29% of global coal exports
- **Natural hazards:** cyclones along the coast; severe droughts; forest fires; volcanism: volcanic activity on Heard and McDonald Islands
- **Environmental issues:** soil erosion from overgrazing, industrial development, urbanization, and poor farming practices; soil salinity rising due to the use of poor quality water; desertification; clearing for agricultural purposes threatens the natural habitat of many unique animal and plant species; the Great Barrier Reef off the northeast coast, the largest coral reef in the world, is threatened by increased shipping and its popularity as a tourist site; limited natural freshwater resources

#### Economic & Political Situation

- Following two decades of continuous growth, low unemployment, contained inflation, very low public debt, and a strong and stable financial system, Australia enters 2016 facing a range of growth constraints, principally driven by a sharp fall in global prices of key export commodities. Demand for resources and energy from Asia and especially China has stalled and sharp drops in current prices have impacted growth.
- The services sector is the largest part of the Australian economy, accounting for about 70% of GDP and 75% of jobs. Australia was comparatively unaffected by the global financial crisis as the banking system has remained strong and inflation is under control.
- Australia benefited from a dramatic surge in its terms of trade in recent years, although this trend has reversed due to falling global commodity prices. Australia is a significant exporter of natural resources, energy, and food. Australia's abundant and diverse natural resources attract high levels of foreign investment and include extensive reserves of coal, iron, copper, gold, natural gas, uranium, and renewable energy sources. A series of major investments, such as the US\$40 billion Gorgon Liquid Natural Gas project, will significantly expand the resources sector.
- Australia is an open market with minimal restrictions on imports of goods and services. The process of opening up has increased productivity, stimulated growth, and made the economy more flexible and dynamic. Australia plays an active role in the World Trade Organization, APEC, the G20, and other trade forums. Australia's free trade agreement (FTA) with China entered into force in 2015, adding to existing FTAs with the Republic of Korea, Japan, Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand, and the US, and a regional FTA with ASEAN and New Zealand. Australia continues to negotiate bilateral agreements with India and Indonesia, as well as larger agreements with its Pacific neighbours and the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, and an Asia-wide Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership that includes the ten ASEAN countries and China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand and India. Australia is also working on the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement with Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the US, and Vietnam.

#### Macroeconomic Panorama

- **GDP (purchasing power parity):** \$1.56 trillion (2013 est.) -> \$1.454 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$1.489 trillion (2015 est.)
- **GDP - real growth rate:** 2% (2013 est.) -> 2.6% (2014 est.) -> 2.5% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - per capita (PPP):** \$65,400 (2013 est.) -> \$64,700 (2014 est.) -> \$65,400 (2015 est.)
- **Gross national saving:** 24.2% of GDP (2013 est.) -> 23.8% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 21.3% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by end use:** household consumption: 57.5%, government consumption: 18.3%, investment in fixed capital: 26%, investment in inventories: 0.4%, goods and services exports: 19.5%, goods and services imports: -21.7% (2015 est.)
- **GDP - composition by sector of origin:** agriculture: 3.6%, industry: 27.8%, services: 68.6% (2015 est.)
- **Agriculture - products:** wheat, barley, sugarcane, fruits; cattle, sheep, poultry
- **Industries:** mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, chemicals, steel
- **Industrial production growth rate:** 1.5% (2015 est.)
- **Labour force:** 12.5 million (2015 est.)/agriculture: 3.6%, industry: 21.1%, services: 75.3% (2009 est.)
- **Unemployment rate:** 6.1% (2014, 2015 est.)

- **Population below poverty line:** NA
- **Budget-revenues:** \$415.6 billion/**expenditures:** \$436.3 billion (2015 est.)
- **Taxes and other revenues:** 34% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Public debt:** 42.2% of GDP (2014 est.) -> 44.2% of GDP (2015 est.)
- **Inflation rate (consumer prices):** 2.5% (2014 est.) -> 1.5% (2015 est.)
- **Central bank discount rate:** 4.35% (2010) -> 3% (2013)
- **Commercial bank prime lending rate:** 5.95% (2014 est.) -> 5.58% (2015 est.)
- **Market value of publicly traded shares:** \$1.5 trillion (2013 est.) -> \$1.2 trillion (2014 est.) -> \$1.3 trillion (2015 est.)
- **Current account balance:** -\$43.83 billion (2014 est.) -> -\$56.2 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports:** \$240.7 billion (2014 est.) -> \$188.3 billion (2015 est.)
- **Exports - commodities:** coal, iron ore, gold, meat, wool, alumina, wheat, machinery and transport equipment
- **Exports - partners:** China 32.2%, Japan 15.9%, South Korea 7.1%, US 5.4%, India 4.2% (2015)
- **Imports:** \$240.3 billion (2014 est.) -> \$207.7 billion (2015 est.)
- **Imports - commodities:** machinery and transport equipment, computers and office machines, telecommunication equipment and parts; crude oil and petroleum products
- **Imports - partners:** China 23%, US 11.2%, Japan 7.4%, South Korea 5.5%, Thailand 5.1%, Germany 4.6% (2015)
- **Debt - external:** \$959.5 billion (2014 est.) -> \$958.3 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment at home:** \$599.5 billion (2014 est.) -> \$582.6 billion (2015 est.)
- **Stock of direct foreign investment abroad:** \$483.1 billion (2014 est.) -> \$437.8 billion (2015 est.)

#### Space Sector

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#### MELCA Related Information

- **Annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers:** 69.3 million
- **Airports:** 349 with paved runways/131 with unpaved runways (2013)
- **Railways:** 36,957 km (2014)
- **Roadways:** paved: 356,343 km/unpaved: 466,874 km (2011)
- **Waterways:** 2,000 km (mainly used for recreation on Murray and Murray-Darling river systems) (2011)
- **Pipelines:** condensate/gas 637 km; gas 30,054 km; liquid petroleum gas 240 km; oil 3,609 km; oil/gas/water 110 km; refined products 72 km (2013)
- **LNG terminal(s) (import):** Darwin, Karratha, Burrup, Curtis Island
- **Container port(s) (TEUs):** Brisbane (1,004,983), Melbourne (2,467,967), Sydney (2,028,074)(2011)
- **Major seaports:** Brisbane, Cairns, Darwin, Fremantle, Geelong, Gladstone, Hobart, Melbourne, Newcastle, Port Adelaide, Port Kembla, Sydney
- **Dry bulk cargo port(s):** Dampier (iron ore), Dalrymple Bay (coal), Hay Point (coal), Port Hedland (iron ore), Port Walcott (iron ore)
- **Transportation - note:** the International Maritime Bureau reports the territorial and offshore waters in the Niger Delta and Gulf of Guinea as high risk for piracy and armed robbery of ships; in 2014, 18 commercial vessels were boarded or attacked compared with 31 attacks in 2013; crews were robbed and stores or cargoes stolen; Nigerian pirates have extended the range of their attacks to as far away as Cote d'Ivoire
- **Electricity access/electrification:** 100% (2016)
- **Electricity - production:** 235 billion kWh/**consumption:** 224 billion kWh (2014 est.)
- **Electricity - imports:** 0 kWh/**exports:** 0 kW (2013 est.)
- **Electricity from:** fossil fuels: 78.5%, nuclear: 0%, hydroelectric plants: 12.7%, other renewable sources: 7.6% (2012 est.)
- **Crude oil - production:** 322,300 bbl/day/**exports:** 248,400 bbl/day/**imports:** 332,800 bbl/day (2015 est.)
- **Natural gas - production:** 62.64 billion cu m/**consumption:** 38.51 billion cu m (2014 est.)
- **Natural gas - exports:** 31.61 cu m (2013 est.)/**imports:** 6.938 billion cu m (2014 est.)
- **Carbon dioxide emissions from consumption of energy:** 385 million Mt (2013 est.) (1)
- **Telephones - fixed lines:** total subscriptions: 9 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 40 (2015 est.)
- **Telephones - mobile cellular:** total: 31.8 million/subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 140 (2015 est.)
- **Telephone system:** general assessment: excellent domestic and international service. domestic: domestic satellite system; significant use of radiotelephone in areas of low population density; rapid growth of mobile telephones. international: landing point for the SEA-ME-WE-3 optical telecommunications submarine cable with links to Asia, the Middle East, and Europe; the Southern Cross fiber-optic submarine cable provides links to NZ and the US; satellite earth stations - 10 Intelsat (4 Indian Ocean and 6 Pacific Ocean), 2 Inmarsat, 2 Globalstar, 5 other) (2015)
- **Broadcast media:** the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) runs multiple national and local radio networks and TV stations, as well as Australia Network, a TV service that broadcasts throughout the Asia-Pacific region and is the main public broadcaster; Special Broadcasting Service (SBS), a second large public broadcaster, operates radio and TV networks broadcasting in multiple languages; several large national commercial TV networks, a large number of local commercial TV stations,

and hundreds of commercial radio stations are accessible; cable and satellite systems are available (2008)

- **Internet users:** total: 19.2 million, percent of population: 85% (2015 est.)

## 2 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS TO MEASURE THE ISP

As previously mentioned, the internationalization strategy of the *Space4Globe Partnership* will aim to support European companies (with a primary focus on SMEs) to be exposed in global markets, help attract foreign investment to Europe and overall promote the European Space-based Value Chain worldwide, among others.

In the long run, in order to assess the impact of the internationalization actions that will be undertaken by the *Space4Globe Partnership*, a set of Key Performance Indicators have been identified and selected in order to evaluate the success of the initiative on top of the KPIs already defined for each internationalisation instrument. The KPIs are:

- **Collaborations identified:** Number of cluster organizations and business networks from different regions and sectors contacted. The *Space4Globe Partnership* will invite other cluster organizations and business networks that are internationally active to collaborate. Forces will be joined in order to increase the efficiency of the supported actions and create more benefit for the SMEs.
- **Partnership Agreements:** Number of Partnership Agreements resulting from the internationalisation actions. This KPI will measure the number of agreements that will be concluded between the *Space4Globe Partnership* and other cluster organizations or business networks. The agreement can be on different levels: e.g. LOIs, MOUs, Contracts, etc.
- **Internationalization events:** Number of events (workshops/matchmaking events/working group meetings) organized; All events that create opportunities for *Space4Globe* members to network and meet companies from other countries or for investors to discover opportunities to invest in Europe (e.g. B2B meetings, a common booth for the European companies, workshops, etc.)
- **Engagement of SMEs:** Number of SMEs attending the organized internationalisation events. This indicator is measuring the number of SME' that are suitably engaged and will attend the events to be organized or co-organized with another party in the context of the *Space4Globe Partnership*.
- **Impacted SMEs:** Number of SMEs having directly or indirectly benefited from the internationalisation actions. The SME's having participated in internationalization events will be contacted through satisfaction questionnaires and surveys after the respective events. Each SME involved in the event will be given follow-up with respect to their initiated contacts. Distinction will be made on the level of relation achieved, e.g.: Initial contact established, a next step defined, LOI or MOU signed, Formal contract for cooperation or business signed, etc.
- **Macroeconomic Impact:** Increase in the percentage of the turnover from international activities, and employment in Europe, for SMEs having benefited directly and indirectly from the internationalisation actions; the economic success of the supported actions shall be measured on aspects such as **increased % export** and **increased % of FTEs**. Some indirect metrics indicating (or forecasting) future macroeconomic impact can include also **number of new products and services, number of new RTD projects**, etc.
- **Attracted Foreign Investment:** This KPI will measure the foreign direct investment in EU SMEs and regions by foreign parties, as a result of the internationalization actions of the *Space4Globe Partnership*. The impact of actions to attract FDI can be observable also in a longer-term period (>3-5 years) after the internationalization activities have taken place.